LOUISVILL JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND A GED BY PRENTICE, HENDERS N, & OSBORNE, JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING street, between Third and Fourth GEO. D. PRENTICE Public Printer for the Commonwealth. C. P. Barnes's Extra Gold Pens N)-) OC.P.BARNES -SIZES & PRICES \$ 00 8 25 4 50 

Warren Mitchell, &c., In Chancery. No. 18,026. BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUIS-D ville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the

to the inguest older, on the premises, in the Conisville. State of Kentucky. on a credit of §, \$, 30, and 36-months, the property in pleadings ted, viz:

A PARCEL OF LAND, A PARCEL OF LAND,
With the improvements thereon, bounded thus: Beginning at the southern side of the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Roas, at the southwestwardly corner of Barnest's lot; thence with said road N. 56 k B. 120 feet, N. 44 E. 29 feet, due east 35 feet, S. 60 E. 270 feet to a corner of Owen and Swings; thence with their line N. 13 W. 179½ feet to said Earnest's corner, near the creek; thence with his line N. 38 W. 333 feet to the beginning. Also another jot bounded thus: Beginning at the east side of Main street, on the Shelbyville Turnpike Road 36 feet; thence east – feet ar Shelbyville Turnpike Road 36 feet; thence east – feet to Beargrass Creek; thence north with said Main street to Shelbyville Turnpike Road 56 feet; thence east – feet to Beargrass Creek; thence south along said creek to the north corner of a lot formerly owned by Seibal 50 feet; thence west along the line of said lot to the beginning, and being the property known as Armstrong & Co.'s soap and candle factory; also all the machinery of every kind and description contained in or connected with said factory, consisting in part of kettlee, tanks, pans, frames, racks, sauges, moulds, worms, presses, saws, office furniture, &c. Such detached articles will be sold on a credit of 3 months for sums over \$50, and for cash for sums of \$50 and under.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with apcedit of 3 monuls for wines on most \$50 and under, purchaser will be required to give bond, with appearance of a cecurity, bearing interest from date until paid, lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN, the state of the chancery Goart. Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
Deputy.

THE FOLLOWING ARE IN PART THE RULES

and regulations of the Louisville Water Company,
adopted by the Board of Directors at a regular meeting
on the 2st of November, 1864, and under the requirements of their charter, are ordered to be published, viz.:
No.'s 13, 29, 24, 27, and 20:
13. No PERMITS FOR HOSE ATTACHMENTS ALONE.—
Hereafter no permits will be granted for hose attachments to be used for street-sprinkling alone, but only in
connection with the ordinary supplies for domestic and
manufacturing purposes will hand hose street-sprinklling be permitted. From and after January 1st, 1865, all
premises having hose attachments for street-sprinkling
only will be assessed at the established rates for all purposes for which water can be made available on the
premises from the street-sprinkler or hose attachment.
22. PRIVILEGES OF WATER CONSUMERS.—Water consumers are not guaranteed a specific quantity (except

scontinued.

nes for violations of rules to be imposed and collectsums varying from two to twenty dollars, accordto the nature of the violations.

hich are ordered by said Board of Directors to be

A. METZGEB, C.C.A.STRIBLEN, Undanapolis, Undanapolis, D. C. Louisville, Ey. METZGER, STRIBLEN, & CO., No. 419 Jefferson st.,

HAVING AN ESTABLISHED OFFICE AT WASE-ingto, D. G., we give particular attention to pro-Certificates of Won-Indebtedness for OFFICERS who have left the service, and also making out Ordnance and Quartermaster's Returns, &c.; collect all manner of Government Claims, such as Quar-

METZGER, STRIBLEN, & CO., WM. H. DUNGAN, Resident Partne No. 419 Jeff. st., bet. Fourth & Fifth (up stairs, all Su&d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

SCHRODT & WOEBER,

**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS** Alcohol, Cologne, Pure Spirits, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.,

LOUISVILLE, KY. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Whiskey, old Rye Whiskey, old Bourbon Whiskey, old Rye Whiskey, old Bourbon Whiskey, olmestic Brandy, Cognač Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Aples Brandy, Peach Brandy, Fouger Brandy, Domestic in, Sweet Wine, Muscat Wine, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Claret Wine, White Wine; also Sugar, Coffee, Teas, irrup, Cigars, Tobacco, and other articles generally kept in a Grocery and Liquor Store.

\*\*\*Torders from a distance promptly attended at Low-

Dissolution of Partnership.

JOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnerelip latery subsisting between JOHN S. HALL,
LDAM LUCKHAUPT, and ABEL W. HALL, under
he firm of HALL, LUCKHAUPT, & CO., was dissolved on the let day of October, 1884, by mutual consent. Our successors, Hall, Moore, & Miller, are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Company.

JOHN S. HALL,
ADAM LUCKHAUPT.

Partnership Notice.

[Democrat, Union Press, and Indianapolis Journal copy and send bill to H., M., & M.]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE to conduct financial operations on so impact a scale upon a specie basis soon proved im In presenting to Congress his annual report on the state of the finances, in obedience to the requirements of law, the Secretary of the Treasanother the great and interesting outcomes and proposed upon them by the arduous and proposed struggle for national existence in which ney are engaged, there is, nevertheless, much the financial condition of the Government thich requires careful and anxious considerations. cion. Among the serious duties devolved upon principal to the serious duties devolved upon principal to the serious duties devolved upon principal to the serious duties devolved upon exposition of that condition as first in impor-ance, in order that the wisdom of Congress may provide a remedy for existing evils, and guard against the recurrence of similar evils in the future. The Secretary's assumption of office was so nearly coincident with the commenceview of the financial measures adopted since the outbreak of the rebellion, and of their op-eration and effect, may not be without value in

THE ADMINISTRATION. On the fourth day of March, A. D. 1861, the On the fourth day of March, A. D. 1861, the national debt was comparatively so inconsiderable as hardly to deserve the name. Accustomed to a degree of prosperity heretofore unexampled in the history of nations, the people of the United States had grown rich and powerful, without being conscious of national burthens, and equally unconscious of their own vast and increasing ability to sustain a weight which, could it have been anticipated, might have seemed altogether beyond their strength. Unaccustomed for a long course of years to great accustomed for a long course of years to great national efforts, it was fortunate that their power of endurance should be tested only by degrees, as the struggle which Providence had prepared as the struggle which Providence had prepared for them developed its vast proportions, and the necessity of great and long continued effort became apparent. Had it then been foreseen that what was believed to be a contest for months was to be continued for years, and that hundreds of millions of public debt would be swollen into thousands of millions before the close of that contest it may well be download whether of that contest, it may well be doubted whether, ignorant as they were of their own immense resources, the people might not have shrunk appalled from an undertaking which contemplated a sacrifice so far exceeding all former experiences.

In his first report to Congress, made on the th day of July, 1861, my predecessor estimated he whole amount required for the service of he fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, at \$318,-19,581 87. To meet this anticipated expendiore, Congress, by an act approved July 17, 861, authorized a loan of \$270,000,000, which, with the ordinary revenues, was considered an all incomes over \$600 per annum. It was not anticipated, however, that any revenue derived from these last mentioned sources would be available within the year. Experience proved that the estimate of the Secretary, though founded on what seemed to be reliable data, was altogether inadequate and in his report of mencing on the 1st day of July, 1862, at \$475, 331,245 51. On the 30th of December, 1861 nd soon afterwards, most of the State banks

suspended specie payments.

In view of this condition of affairs, and of the arge appropriations called for to meet the pubic wants, Congress passed various laws, which need only be alluded to. It had become maniest that, while much the largest portion of the amount required must be provided by loans in some form, resort must be had to a wider and more stringent taxation in order to preserve the credit of the Government. Accordingly, the act of July 1, 1862, called the Internal Rev. nue law, was passed, providing for a levy of luties on various domestic manufactures, upon rades and occupations, and also providing a system of stamp income and other duties. This roportion of the revenue needed as would place ness to impose on the present a reasonable share of public burdens, leaving to the future no more than in justice it ought to bear. If these hopes were not realized, the disappointment was per-

It was justly believed that these measures ould hardly fail to inspire confidence in the bility and purpose of the nation to meet all is obligations in the present and the future. The necessities of the Treasury were, however, manediate. To raise money in large amounts by travation and even by long requires mare ceure which the revenue from customs, also ayable in coin, was specifically pledged. The ame act of Februrary 25, 1862, authorized the saue of bonds to the amount of five hundred nillions, increased subsequently to five hundred nd eleven millions, redeemable after five years not received in treatment was from data.

nd payable in twenty years from date. Notwithstanding the ample provision sup-posed to be made by Congress for the expend-tures of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1863, the report of the Secretary, sub-mitted on the 4th of December, 1862, showed a ures over receipts from ordinary sources for the succeeding year was \$622,388,186 56. To provide for the aggregate of these amounts, Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1863, authorized a loan of \$300,000,000 for the curear. By the second section of the same act the secretary was authorized to issue, as a part of aid loan, \$400,000,000 in amount of Treasury

ongress referred to, Government paper as a abstitute for coin under the respective designations of United States notes and Treasury notes

they could be made legal tender only for their face value without interest.

In the preceding enumeration of the several acts passed by Congress with a view to provide the large means required to meet the annual expenditures to a period including the fiscal year of 1864, no reference has been made to the several auxiliary measures designed to meet the exigencies of the hour, but neither enlarging part disprishing the amount required and serve. nor diminishing the amount required, and serving no other purpose than a mere temporary resource. Of such was the act of March 1, 1862, the Treasury for a period not less than thirty days, to be repaid at ten days notice. Of a somewhat similar character, from its necessarily limited amount, is the fractional currency au-

THE DIFFICULTY OF MAKING CORRECT ESTIMATES The object of the Secretary in calling attention to these various acts of Congress, in conection of the estimates of his predecessor, is

to show:
First—The utter impossibility, in times like the present, of ascertaining, with any degree of certainty, prospective demands upon the Treasury. Estimates on the most liberal scale may be, as they have been, found inadequate. Hence saire large deficiencies, accessioned by an upon

a scale upon a specie basis soon proved imprac-ticable. Resort to some other species of cur-rency of a national character became unavoid-able, as was unanswerably demonstrated by my predecessor, in his report of December, 1862. Fraught with danger, as government paper has almost invariably proved, there was, under the circumstances, no other resource. Of course the danger increases with enlarged demands upon the Treasury growing out of increased expenditures, a rise of prices occasioned by an increase of taxation on articles of consumption, the withdrawal of labor from preductive pursuits accompanied by an aggravated derand the withdrawal of labor from productive pursuits, accompanied by an aggravated demand for products and material incident to a state of war. The problem to be solved is, how to mitigate the evil, if it cannot be fully avoided. If loans can be negotiated at reasonable rates, and the Treasury can thus be kept in a condition to meet current demands, it is not difficult to restrain the circulation of government paper within safe limits. But this, not always certain in a time of peace—though, with abundant resources, it always should be—is often found impossible when war upon a large scale and long possible when war upon a large scale and long continued has created distrust. Hence it has followed that, under the acts referred to, our bonds have assumed various forms, to suit what was supposed to be the choice of lenders.

A SPECIE BASIS NOT LOST SIGHT OF. Our notes have shown a similar diversity of character. While it has been found impossible to avoid the necessity of using them to an extent which could not but aggravate the troubles incident to the necessities of our condition, yet, though forced to resort to the issue of paper for the time, the idea of a specie basis was not lost sight of, as the payment of interest on long loans in coin was amply secured. And though, in several of the acts authorizing the issue of bonds at long period, payment of the principal, in several of the acts authorizing the issue of bonds at long period, payment of the principal, at maturity, in coin, is not specifically provided, the omission, it is believed, was accidental. As there could have been no intention to make distinction between the different classes of securities in this regard, it is respectfully recommended to remove all doubt upon this point by proper legislation. Although the wisdom of thus securing the payment of interest on bonds in coin has been questioned, and the pledge of the receipts from customs, to be collected in coin for that purpose, has perhaps facilitated the operations of those disposed to enhance the price of gold for speculative purposes, the Secretary is of the opinion that these measures were not only wise but necessary at the time, and greatly aided in sustaining public credit.

THE ISSUE OF BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES. The expenditures for the preceding fiscal year o slightly exceeded the estimates of the Department, that, at the last session of Congress, it was not considered necessary to increase the amount authorized to be borrowed by existing laws. Experience has shown, however, that some changes of form were advisable. By an act, approved March 3, 1864, authority was given to thorized by the act of March 3, 1863, redeemable after any period not less than five years, and payable not more than forty years from date. At a subsequent period of the session—June 80, 1864—the authority conferred by the first section of the act of March 3, 1863, was repealed, except so far as it affected an amount of seventy-five millions then advertised, and power was given to borrow four hundred millions of dollars, on bonds redeemable after five years, and payable not more than five years from date. By the second section of the same act authority was conferred to issue, in lieu of the same amount of bonds, two hundred millions of Treasury notes, which might be made a legal tender at their face value, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, payable in lawful money, and convertible, at the pleasure of the Secretary, into bonds issued under the authority of said

The Secretary was further empowered to substitute for Treasury was infiner empowered to substitute for Treasury notes issued under former acts an equal amount of notes such as were therein authorized. A table is appended to this report showing the amount issued under the several acts herein before referred to, to the beginning of the present fiscal year, from which it appears that, by the laws in force on that day, the Secretary had substifict to borrow, on the

st—Under the act of March 3, 1863, so uch of \$75,000,000 advertised previously June 30, 1864, as had not been awarded 

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1863. A statement of the receipts and expenditure

4	30, 1863, will show how this b	alance in
1	Treasury is obtained, and the i	ncrease of
	public debt during the year, viz:	
ı	RECEIPTS.	
	Estimated.	Actual
H	From customs \$72,562,018 42	\$102,316,15
	Lands 436,182 09	588,33
	Miscellaneous 5,641,542 04 Direct tax	47,511,48
	Internal revenue 77,599,713 59	475,648 109,741,13
	Total\$156,239,456 17	\$260,000 71
	Add balance July 1, 1863 5,329,044 21	5,329,044
	Aggregate\$161,568,500 35 Estimated receipts	\$265,961,76
	from loans 594,000,000 00	618,114,88
	Tctal\$755,568,500 35	\$834,076,64
	EXPENDITURES.	
	Estimated.	Actual
	For civil service \$34,267,811.52	\$2,755.59
	Pensions and Indians. 7,840,314 81	7,517,93
	War Department 885,479,511 11	691, 791, 84
	Navy Department 112,799,186 60	85,733,29
	Interest on debt 59,165,136 38	53,685,42
	Tetal\$1,099,731,960 42	\$865,234,08
	Deduct estimated 350,000,000 00	
	Total	70.010.55
	Estimated balance. 5,836,539 83	18,842,55
	From actual receipts from loans	618,114,88
	Deduct balance on hand July 1, 1864	18,842,55

and June 30, 1864.

In June 30, 1864 to the year that statement may be more intelligible in another form, as follows: stual expenditures for the fiscal year deduct receipts from ordinary sources and balance from preceding year. Is the service of the year that service of the year to amount derived from loans applied to the service of the year.

The amount derived from loans specifically stated, is as follows: ye-twenty bonds, act Feb. 35, 1862... rectional currency exceeding amount redeemed. 265,961,761 68 

ed States notes, act Feb. 25, 1862... year five per cent notes, act March

ance applied to the service of the year \$599,272,326 

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS ABROAD.

The item of "premium on gold shipped from an Francisco to London" may also require urther explanation. In March, 1863, it became ain amount of our securities with an eminent ondon banker against which bills might be rawn. Five-twenty bonds to the amount of rawn. Five-twenty bonds to the amount of en millions were accordingly placed in the ands of two distinguished citizens, to whose are the negotiation was committed. The ne-otiation falled, and the ten millions were re-urned to the Treasury and disposed of. It was nought advisable that the amount of four mil-ons should remain, and that exchange should e drawn against it and the bonds disposed of bread if favorable market should be found. mount of issue is in excess of the live hundred ind eleven millions authorized by existing loans, 510,756.900 having been disposed of. It is at east questionable whether by this clause power a conferred to dispose of an amount beyond that fixed by existing laws. Additional legisla-on may remove that doubt, should Congress alm it advisable, otherwise they may be can-celled. Exchange having been drawn it be-

...\$1,151,815,089 400,000,000 0 751,815,089 8 This estimate, like all others of a similar character, was necessarily based on past experience with regard to unexpended balances, and upon estimates from the different departments, which, in a time of war, must be liable to great uncertainty. Additional information enables me to state the probable expenditures with a near approach to accuracy as corrected by inme to state the probable expenditures with a near approach to accuracy, as corrected, by including so much of the actual balance of former appropriations as is liable to be used during the year, those made at the last session of Congress, the additional amounts called for to meet probable deficiencies and reducing the balance of unexpended appropriations at the end of the year, as from amounts expended during the first unatter would seem preserve.

rter, would seem necessary. The estimate tual unexpended balances as above. \$380,387,050 2 the War Department. 625,945,741 6 the Navy Bepartment. 1110,047,459 9 the civil service. 21,796,572 5 pensions and Indians. 6,590,089 1 625,945,741 6 110,047,459 9 21,796,572 5 6,590,089 1 9,152,007 1 ..\$1,153,918,920 5 .. 91,810,215 1 278,511 64 ..\$1,409,082,455 84

The amount of certificates outstanding on the lst of November, 1864, was \$238,593,000. This being a much larger amount than the market ought to bear, it would not be wise to calculate upon these securities as available for the service of the year beyond \$75,000,000. The available public resources for the current yes may then be stated as follows: nal revenue

Miscellaneous sources...... Direct tax.... Certificates of indebtedness. .\$419,512,389 09 350,000,000 00 18,842,558 71 . 620,727,508 1

m this should be deducted the public cht redeemed. 88,353,220 00 wing an increase of public debt at the lose of the year. 482,374,188 03

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1864. Stated in the usual form, by taking the actual eccipts and expenditures of the first quarter as distinct basis of the calculation, the result is the same, viz: For the first quarter of the cur-rent year ending September 30, 1864, the actual receipts, as shown by the books of the Treasury, were as follows:

Receipts from all sources, excepting loans., 94,054,947 for the three remaining quarters, ending on the 30th of June, 1865, the estimates

Total of expenditures, actual and est

..\$1,245,729,135 75 propriations from former years, and there may be deducted, as a probable unexpended balance t the close of the year, \$350,000,000, leaving the total amount, actual and estimated, for the THE DEFICIENCY.

If Congress should adopt the measures for increasing the internal revenue at an early day, the Secretary believes there may be added to the receipts from that source \$50,000,000, which, being deducted, there would remain to be provided \$482,374,188 02.

THE PUBLIC DEST. The public debt, matured and maturing during he year, is as before stated, \$163,353,320 09 ided for by new certificates of indebtedness, 75,000,000. Add this sum (\$88,353,320 09) to be balance to be provided for the expenditures of the year, viz: \$482,374,188 02, and it makes of the year, viz: \$482,374,188 02, and it makes the whole amount to be provided from loans \$570,727,508 11. But as this would include so much of the existing public debt as would be redeemed, exceeding certificates issued within the year, viz: \$88,353,320 09, this sum is to be deducted from the amount to be obtained by loans, viz: \$270,727,508 11, showing the probable inrease of the public debt during the year to be 482,874,188 02, which, added to \$1.740,690,-89 49, would make the public debt on July 1, \$65, \$2,223,064,677 51, subject to such increase s may be occasioned should Congress not project for additional revenue, or should the income om ordinary sources fall short of the estimates

STIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

Any estimate which may be made of the probble receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year unst necessarily be liable to still greater uncer-uinty. This remark applies more particularly be expenditures, for while, if existing laws reexpenditures, for while, it existing laws re-ain unchanged, the amount of revenue may ecalculated with reasonable certainty, it is im-possible to anticipate what the exigencies of ar may require. On the one hand this may wants of the year. While any doubt reins, however, it would be unsafe to assume other basis of calculation than one predd upon the existing state of affairs.

The expenditures are estimated as follows:

Deduct estimated receipts from ordinary burces, \$396,000, there will remain to be probided for by loans \$422,253,005. To this should eadded for redemption of excess of certificates f indebtedness \$47,365,000, making the whole mount to be provided for by loans \$469,621,005. Assuming the correctness of these estimates, the whole debt on the first day of July, \$656, would be found by adding the forecastic.

only difficult but impossible to apply fixed rules to a condition of affairs constantly changing, of the condition of affairs constantl

more than counterbalanced by the stimulumforded to domestic industry and the consequent increased revenue from that source.

From internal revenue a different and to more favorable results may be From internal revenue a different and the more favorable result may be anticipated. Will be noticed that instead of \$77.59,703 there was received from this source in the payour \$108,260,320 57 under the same law which in ten months of the preceding year yielded only \$37,640,787 95. The new law, which we into operation on the 1st of July last, large increasing these duties, although it will probe bly fail to produce the amount of revenue hope for, may, if not materially changed, togeth with the special income tax imposed by the job resolution of July 2, 1864, be safely estimated produce the sum of \$25,000,000, should the business of the country be ordinarily prospedus. The same causes which, under precedin laws, produced so large an increase in the same causes in the same causes in the same causes in the same causes and the same causes in the same causes in the same causes in the same causes which, under precedin laws, produced so large an increase in the same causes which, under preceding laws, produced so large an increase in the same causes which is the same causes which, under preceding laws, produced so large an increase in the same causes which is the same causes which, under preceding laws, produced so large an increase in the same causes which is the same causes which is the same cause which we are the same cause which is laws, produced so large an increase in the second year would be likely to have a similar effect, to some extent, under the new law, so that at least the amount of \$25,000.000 may be

expected from it in another year without the aid of a special income tax.

But this amount is not, and ought not to be, satisfactory. Three hundred millions at least should be realized from internal duties. It is for Congress to select the sources and devise the modes in which this most desirable result can be obtained, and the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is referred to for his views on this important point, as well as for many valuable suggestions having reference to the same general subject.

industrial pursuit, elicit much information which would materially assist the deliberations of Congress and lighten its labors upon a subject so new to legislative experience on this continent. As, however, a resolution pointing to this end did not meet the approval of Congress at its last session, the Secretary did not feel anthorized to institute an inquiry through such instrumentality, and he has been unable to adopt other effective measures for the same purpose. After much reflection and a careful revision of his opinions heretofore expressed in another place—to which, under the circumstances, he may be pardoned for referring—the Secretary feels obliged to say that he sees no other resource for raising the additional revenue so necessary to the national credit than those pointed out by the commissioner. He is aware of the great difficulties attending the collection of the objections heretofore made to their imposition. He nevertheless believes that a tax on tobacco, in the leaf or unmanufactured, if it can be enforced, is the only mode by which a duty on the article can be collected fairly and equally, and through which an adequate amount of revenue can be obtained from it. He believes, also, that although a tax on sales would probably fail of collection to some extent, yet, by applying to it stringent rules, requiring frement periodical returns, verified by oath. industrial pursuit, elicit much informatio which would materially assist the deliberation applying to it stringent rules, requiring fr quent periodical returns, verified by oat coupled with the power to compel an exhibit

ooks of account, it might become a very large REVISION OF THE INCOME TAX. owing country, the vast majority of income e small, while all participate alike in the essings of good government. The adoption lessings of good government. The adoption of a scale augmenting the rate of taxation upon on received, the Secretary is well convinced at much revenue was not collected through imperfect execution of the law, and more ine and effort will, it is hoped, remedy these vils in a great degree, and the confident expections of those who framed it be realized. In me meantime, no effort should be spared to perfect it, as far as possible, and no experiment of increase its efficiency, of which there is a reasonable hope of success, should be left united.

AVAILABILITY OF MINERAL LANDS

In connection with the subject of increased axation, and the necessity of providing additional revenue from ordinary sources, the Secretary cannot but call attention of Congress to r. The agricultural region has, through the cration of the Homestead law, almost cease afford a direct revenue. Whatever might be opinions of the Secretary as to the good elements. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINKING FUND

The act of February 25, 1862, provides that accoin received for duties on imports shall epriated to the purchase of one per centum of e public debt, to be set apart with its accruginterest as a sinking fund, as the Secretary lly appropriated to the same purpose.

From preceding statements it appears that, exclusive of the receipts from ordinary sources, the amounts following are to be provided, viz: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, \$570,727.508 11; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, \$469,621,005 17—total, \$1,040,348,513 28. Deduct amount now authorized, and balance in the Treasury July 1, 1864, \$560,063,188 02, its appears to the provided for his readilities. agencies which may not occur, and calcula which have been already in part negotiated. The necessities of formeryears have led to many expedients, as is apparent from the diversity of forms which our securities present. As the debt increases from year to year, borrowing becomes more difficult. Embarrassed as the country is with two systems of banking, and obstructed as the Government is by a currency wholly beyond its control it is manifest that to

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Accounts From Richmond Papers. Late Advices from General Sherman. Exciting Character of the News. Sherman Meeting with Resistance.

Straggling in the Federal Army.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

with considerable resistance from the Confederable

New York, Dec. 13.

xpected from it in another year without the aid

THE COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Collection of internal revenue.

The Secretary will venture, with great deference, to remark, that, in his judgment, a commission, properly constituted, for the purpose of inquiring as to profitable sources of revenue, and devising improvements in the modes of its collection, might, in a country of such varied production, and among a people of such diverse industrial pursuit elicit much information

The Secretary would further suggest, whether he income tax should not be collected upon all rithout exemption, as the law as it is opens the cort of innumerable frauds, and, in a young and comes as they rise in amount, though unequa one sense, cannot be considered oppressive o just, inasmuch as the ability to pay increase much more than arithmetical proportions as amount of increase of income exceeds the it of reasonable necessity. From the results experience, as well as from all the informa-

The country in his rear was swarming with ragglers and deserters, who are begging or illaging at every house. Citizens who have alked with the officers concur in the declara-They said he would not risk any engagement They said he would not risk any engagement he could help it, because he had no ammunion to spare, but would make his way to the ca-coast at the nearest practicable point. The nemy had three or four hundred negroes with They had no arms, but were merely camp-

ollowers, slipping off and making their way ome at every stopping, to be replaced by No attention is now paid to the general order of Sherman, issued at the beginning of the march, and the whole country has been pillaged Wheeler is operating on the confused mass at m Monday last, a fight took place at Walker's ridge, on Briar Creek, twenty-two miles from ngusta, in which the Federals were worsted. gusta. The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: We learn that the force sent by Gen. Grant down the Weldon road consisted of one entire corps, besides cavalry. Every man of them

he Whig says: A good many knowing peo-are exercised as to the destination of the If they have no more cavalry than reed, they will of course soon get to the end

The Herald's dispatches from Grant's armicive additional particulars of the reconnoissance f Gen. Miles's command on Friday last, to latcher's Run, on the right of the rebel force

preparing next morning to return to the Army of the Potomac, when a furious charge was made upon them by the rebels, who were soon repulsed, and in turn charged upon and driven terwards the Union troops returned to their reconnoisance on Saturday down the Dorby-own Road. On the right of General Butler's they seemed to be satisfied with a very

sty observation, as they soon retraced their

eps, About midnight, Friday, the rebel artillery tened heavily, both on Dutch Gap and on e right of the Army of the James, near the ew Market road, but with little effect. Their ew Market road, but with httpe enect. Then
e was, however, responded to.
There is no later news of a positive character
the column under Gen. Warren, which went
outhward on Wednesday last along the Welon, 32 miles from Pittsburg.

The rebel papers now admit that a small bion force had been lodged between Drury's

luff and Howlett's House batteries. BUFFALO, Dec. 13. A fire at two o'clock this morning destroyed e elevator of Charles W. Evans.

The origin of the fire is not assertained, but supposed to have been accidental. It caught the drying room attached to the elevator. oss heavy.

The steamer Darling, from Memphis for Cin innati, passed up with 259 bales cotton. Belle L Louis brought up 30 bales. Several steamers are aground at Crawford's and other points. Those above Cairo are prob-Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 11.

The expedition under Gen. Warren, which left Some miles of track of the Weldon Railroad some miles of track of the yeardon kalifoad was destroyed, all the depots along the route were burned, a number of mills, barns, and also dwelling-houses, from the cover of which guerillas had fired on our troops, or from which the occupants had fled were destroyed.

Our loss does not exceed 50 killed and wounded and a few stragglers captured. Nothing new in front of Petersburg. Weather cold. PITTSBURG, Dec. 13, M. River six feet by pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy but mild.

The river has fallen 5 inches. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 28; barometer 29.50, falling. Flour unchanged. Wheat less firm, red at \$3.06, white at \$2.30@3 35. Corn firm, new ear at \$1.10, old t \$1.20@1.30. Osts at \$4.70@1.54 47@150. Corn dull and nominal at \$1.90@1.93 for mixed West-rn. Pork firmer at \$36.50 for two-year-old mess, \$33@1.50 for one-year-old ditto, and \$35.50@36 for prime. of dull.

ard steady at 21@24c. Whiskey firmer at \$1 95

95 asked for western. Petroleum quiet at 54c for

de, 74c for refined in bond, and 94@95 for free. NEW YORK, Dec. 13-M.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13-M.

full rates. Stocks steady and a fair business doing. Money 7 % int. Gold opened at 233 and closed at 235. Chicago, mlington, and Quincy 117½; Reading, 137½; N. York. 1; Eric, 93%; 6°s of '94 coupons, 117½; 5-29 coupons 110

ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD .- The collision which took place east of Martinsburg on Tuesday, and which resulted in the death of Captairs James W. Walters, conductor of the western bound train, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, occurred in consequence either of a mistake of a telegraph operator, or a misapprehension of the despatch on the part of the conductor of the eastern bound train. W. E. Hagans, heretofore put down as wounded, was, instead, almost instantly killed. The eastern bound train met with an accident at Rattling bridge, a short distance east of Martins-His Infantry Crossed Savannah River burg, on the same day. A car was thrown from the track and two soldiers were killed, and other persons were injured. This occurrence detained the train several hours, and it was running rapidly to make up a portion of the time lost Gunboats within Sight of the River. Unsuccessful Attempt of the Yankees. when the collision occurred. When the two trains came together, two or three persons jumped from the baggage-car and escaped un-Advices From Augusta Papers Report hurt. Walters appears to have been standing near the door of the baggage-car, and was Sherman's Advance near Savannah. caught between the end of that and the following car, as they raised up against each other. The trickling of blood down from the wreck, Skirmishing with the Rebel Outposts was the first warning the survivors received of his horrible fate.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER VIXEN.—The steamer Vixen, recently captured Wheeler Operating in their Rear. by the Rhode Island, while attempting to run the blockade off Wilmington, has on board a valuable cargo of Asmall arms, drugs, and blankets. She is a new steamer, on her first voyage, English built, of a faultless model, to The Richmond Dispatch of the 10th says: The news from Georgia yesterday was of a some what exciting character. The enemy, who had been marching down the Ogechee river with three corps, one on the north and two on the south dide, endeavored to unite their forces, but met attain a high rate of speed, and equipped with two splendid horizontal engines. Previous to Organized Under the Laws of Pennsylvania. her coming in contact with the Rhode Island. she had been unsuccessfully chased by two of our blockading steamers, and outran both of them. The pursuit by the Rhode Island was an ites, and at last accounts had not effected their object, which was also prevented in part by the exciting one. Valuable cases of rifles were broken out of the hold, hoisted on deck, and anfavorableness of the river approaches.

On Wednesday, the 7th, the demonstrations of the Federals on the ferries on the Savannah river became more determined, and they managed to get some of their infantry across the dats within sight of the river. Here we were thrown overboard to lighten her and attain, if possible, a greater speed. She was driven to her utmost, the buckets in her wheels became loosened, from the tremendous velocity of their l prepared, and our artillerists did good revolutions, and went crashing through the top of the paddle-boxes. Thus went "bucket" It was supposed that they would be compelled after "bucket" until her powerful engines drove abandon the attempt from some cause, either ck of ammunition or inability to get their annon in position. The Yankees made very the bare arms of the wheels—mere oars with
the blades broken off. In this condition she

J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango county, Penn
The blades broken off. In this condition she tle use of artillery and this added confidence was when the Rhode Island came alongside, our troops.

It was reported the enemy had effected a and took her in tow, she being literally withading on the Cosawatchie river below Pocoout motive power. The Vixen had a crew numbering forty men, and her captain is an ex-offi-The Augusta Sentinel of the 7th says: Ad- | cer of the English navy. The Augusta Sentinel of the 7th says: Adicices in reference to Sherman's movements are ery meagre. The advance was reported to be kirmishing Tuesday, December 6th, at Station wo-and-a-half miles from Savannah. They were pressing vigorously toward Savannah, and we have no doubt that a decisive battle between he raiders and the patriot forces has taken dace, the result of which we may be enabled to nnounce this afternoon.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: There is no news later than the 7th. Af that

STEALING A RIDE.—The Schenectady Star tells the following: "On Conductor Kincaid's train, on the New York Central, the other night, a CAPITAL STOCK, \$5,000,000! lady with a vast circumference of hoop occupied a whole seat as the cars went out of this In Shares of \$25 each, par value. Subscrip city. Taking up tickets the conductor evidently suspected something when he came to this There is no news later than the 7th. At that ime the entire force of Sherman was combined in the east side of the Ogechee. On the 6th it divanced no less than cighteen miles. His men were represented as much fatigued, and their spirits flagging. In numbers they were 20,000 muskets and a most enormous waren train under the first state of the torise, as he thought she was sitting on something which had been left on the seat. She demurred, and he insisted. She said she wouldn't, and he said she must, and finally she did, and not only that, she must, and finally she did, and not only that, but she stepped out into the aisle, blushing tremendously, and insisting that she 'didn't know it,' when lo, and behold! a bouncing babe of the male persuasion, only sixteen years old, the delightful creature had got there was a RITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN the presence to Joseph of a chicken in Joseph's hat. The lady was about to anathematize the hat. To the capitalist, and to parties of limited means, undisplacements are offered. mystery to her, of course—as much so as was EXTENT. of injured virtue, but he took the words out of her mouth by pleading piteously, 'Please now, above BONUS for each \$1 invested, without further calq Auntie, pay my fare.' Auntie did."

> ernor Brown, of Georgia, has published in the newspapers another message to the Legislature of that State. The near approach of General HUNDRED DOLLARS. Sherman rendered its direct transmission to that hody impracticable. He protests most emphatically against the recommendation of Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress to repeal all acts and clauses exempting persons from military to detail whomsoever he may see fit to pursue business avocations. Such a government, Governor Brown insists, would utterly annihilate "State sovereignty," and subvert the "great constitutional rights of the people," and destroy the freedom of the press. This law, he declares. would give the President power to say how prostrating the public press at the feet of the President, and using it for the base end of "overthrowing constitutional liberty and establishing

He demands, further, that the State govern-State. With this power the minister of religion can no longer exercise the high functions of his calling without a detail from the President; thus placing the freedom of religion absolutely under his control, permitting him to determine how many ministers may be necessary, the localities where they shall labor, and the denomination to which they shall belong. When Congress enacts a law that a man can publish a newspaper, preach the gospel, or exercise the functions of a legislator, only at the discretion of the President. "it cononly at the discretion of the President, "it converts the republicanism of the Confederat States into the despotism of Turkey, makes th President a dictator, and prostrates the liberties of the country, the independence of the press and the religious principles of the people at his feet." Even the "Lincoln Government" has feet." Even the "Lincoln Government" has not attempted any such encroachment, and Governor Brown in advance enters his "solemn protest against this monstrous proposition, which, if adopted by Congress, will not only endanger the success of our cause, by breaking the spirit of our people, which may precipitate counter revolution, but may, and I fear will, engender a strong feeling for reconstruction with the odious Government of the North as the only means of escape from a worse despotism."

only means of escape from a worse despotism. REBEL BARBARITY.—From officers on board the hospital steamer R. C. Wood, the Evansville Journal learns some particulars of another act of savage barbarity and fiendish cruelty on the part of the rebels that loudly calls for retaliation | The First and Finest Canvas-back on the part of the Federal authorities. In the march of Cooper's forces to Clarksville from Johnsonville, some of the men straggled and were picked up by the guerillas or rebel cavalry that hung on the rear of the column. Twelve of these, after being thus captured, were drawn up in line by the fiendish scoundrels and shot in old blood. Ten of them fell dead, and two of hem, severely wounded, were left for dead on he ground, but recovered sufficiently to drag hemselves within our lines.

SNOW AND SUFFERING ON THE PLAINS .- A party of voyagers from Idaho reached St. Joeph last Wednesday, coming via Denver City. They were caught in a severe snow storm, being ompletely shut up, and suffered severely. Most f their mules perished, and wagons had to be bandoned, as well as cooking utensils and supolies. The party subsisted for several days on parched corn, which was prepared by a fire nade from willow twigs, the only fuel to be had. After leaving every thing behind, the party walked about one hundred and twenty miles, and slept on the snow at night, with corn for a diet. Many persons on the plains have suffered much by the severe storms, and it is feared many have perished.

nderstands that Gen. Sheridan recently disnissed from the service Col. Geo. R. Latham, ongressman elect from the 2d district, who mmanded at New Creek at the time of the late disaster at that place. It is understood that the Secretary of War declined to approve of the order, but Col. Latham is now under arrest and confined to his quarters at Grafton to await trial by court-martial.

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William Ellery, plain, in Albata case. \$3
Same, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.
Same, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.
P. S. Bartlett, plain, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.
Same, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.
Same, jewelled, with gold balance, in 2 oz Sterling Same, jewelled, with gold balance, in 202 Merling Silver case
Same, jewelled, with Expansion balance, in 20z Sterling Silver case, Sterling Silver case, Sterling Silver case, ance, in 20z Sterling Silver case, Same, but with Expansion ballance, in 20z Sterling Silver case, 75 00 Sent free by mail or express at my risk on receipt of price.

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service, and to rest in the Executive the power A Protestant Episcopal Church School for Young Ladies.

diedwtJan7 GEORGE HERBERT, B. A., FROM THIS DAY At Reduced Prices. IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAS, BAL-CONIES, SAFES, BANK VAULTS. GRATES, JAIL WORK, &c.

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ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing Steam Syphon Pumps from any party in the city of Louisville other than E. Barradoux, who is our only authorized agent. All Steam Syphons made and sold by any other party are direct infringements of patents granted by the United States and owned by us; and parties selling or using the same will be prosecuted by law. LANSDELL & ALITER, Dec. 8, 1864—dlm St. Louis, Mo.

LARGE AND DESIBABLE STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES

AT COST.

INTENDING TO MAKE A CHANGE IN MY BUSIness. I offer, from this day, my entire stock of BOOTS
and SHOES AT COST. Embraced in this slock will be
found some of the finest Ladies', Gent's, and Misses'

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864. We publish the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in full on our first and fourth pages. It is a document of great importance We observe that the National Intelligence points out the fault-finding of the New York Post and Commercial Advertiser, the party or gans of the Secretary, while our venerable con temporary at Washington submits that "due allowance should be made for the difficulties of the position held by the Secretary and its comparative novelty to him. No one can fail to mark in his report the traces of that doubt and hesitation which spring from both of these organs. Mr. Chase always wrote like one who understood the machine he was working, and who believed in its capacity to do the work set for it. Mr. Fessenden writes like one who has not yet fully comprehended the machine, or who doubts somewhat its power of performance. Hence the plea which he makes in defence of his confessed failure to "fix upon any policy" when he says that it is, in his judgment, "not only difficult but impossible to apply fixed rules to a condition of affairs constantly changing, or to meet contingencies which no human wisdom can foresee, by a steady application of general laws, especially in a government and with a people where public opinion is the controlling element, and that opinion is not under the direction of those who may happen to administer

Sherman's thirty days' raid will be a historic event, but his track has been developed frem rebel accounts. On the 10th ult. the movement had been commenced from Rome and Kingston-General Slocum's wing going by the Georgia Railroad, consisting of the 14th and 20th corps, and General Howard's wing, comprised of the 15th and 17th corps, in which General Sherman fixed his headquarters. A division of cavalry was attached to each under Kilpatrick. As far as the railroad was used it was destroyed as the army moved over it. On the 12th the public buildings at Atlanta were burned. At the close of the first week Sherman was at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, where Howell Cobb had been in command of the Georgia militia and a few regular troops when Atlanta was evacuated, but he fell back before Sherman's advance as far as Griffin, and even beyond that point. On the 19th Sherman was thirty miles from Macon, and up to this time Slocum's wing had reached Canton, Cherokee county, or rather a detachment of it, while the main body was at Covington, forty-two miles east of Atlanta, on the Georgia rallroad. Howard's column did not advance beyond Griffin, but turned eastwardly, through Indian Spring, crossed the Ocmulgee at Planter's Ferry, and reached Eatonton on the 20th, through Concord and Monticello. Slocum continued his route from Covington to Greenboro, on the Georgia road, and thence moved in a southerly direction, and concentrated with Gen. Howard at Eatonton on the 21st. The whole force pushed on to Milledgeville, the Legislature and State authorities fleeing before it. In the mean time, cavalry feints in the direction of Macon were withdrawn to the Oconee. On the 23d This is a stinging rebuke and most richly Sherman left Milledgeville, Slocum going east- merited. The "insurgents detained in the milithe Central road. This diversion seems to have | with every attention and kindness that befits miles south of Augusta, and General Foster of these soldiers. moved from Port Royal with gun-boats, under Admiral Dahlgren, to attack Pocotaligo and six miles of Savannah, while Sherman was several pailsful of cold water upon us and our to introduce another for the regulation of the high expectations. The New York Times Millen, where the entire force again concentrated. | a strict national retrenchment. It says: From this point we catch but gllmpses of Sherman's progress. The Charleaton papers say he broke up his camp at Lewisville on the 2d mst. and passed through Millen in the direction of Savannah. The news from Port Royal to the 7th states the many action of the control of the states of the control of the control of the states of the control of the cont to the 7th, states the success of Foster's expedition in destroying the Pocotaligo bridge, while Sherman had cut the other railroad com- labor, and has diminished in the most in

Our latest advices from Richmond state that Sherman's demonstrations on Savannah had become more determined on the 7th, and that he had marched down the Ogechee river with one corps on the north bank, and two on the south, and was concentrating within two and a half miles of Savannah. These rumors come generally believed that he has no intention of going to Savannah, as his army is without siege guns, but will strike for Ossahaw Sound. where he can be in communication with the South Atlantic army and navy. If he should have effected this by last Satuardy the expedition will have consumed but a month. When Sherman was about to cut loose from his communications at Atlanta he telegraphed to a naval friend at Washington and said he expected to meet him on the coast about Christmas. General Grant has expressed his opinion that the longer Sherman delayed on the route the better would his work be accomplished. So we have a fortnight more to spare for the carrying out of the entire programme as originally projected.

The operatic furore has ended, and Director Grover and his prima donnas, and tenors, and bassos, and little regiment of chorus singers having taken their departure to semi-civilized regions, where it is supposed their music will soothe the savage breasts of the Louisvillians, we return again to the "legitimate."

Washington Republican.

"Semi-civilized regions!" Why when Mr. Wilbur, the agent of the troop, opened his sale of tickets here he took \$4,300 the first day, and that is largely in excess of all the cities over which the star of empire has culminated to their zenith and passed far toward the occident! Marry come up! to hear Washington putting on airs, and talking of its civilization! Why it is nothing but a monster hotel and a camping ground—the nation's club-house; it has no distinctive population. We and the great public and his wife go there, and all of us put into the But what is the Republican's idea of civilizataste of the life elysian.

the army like the bold, dashing, spreading sig- and pay the tax upon the same at any time nature of old John Hancock among the signers | before as well as at the time of sale. The of the Declaration. The enlistments can be stamp shall always indicate the actual amount made for one, two, or three years' service. The of the tax paid or payable. best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished to these troops, and they will doin the "Old Guard," for such it will undoubt- some majority of 76 to 56. edly be, and, as such care has been taken in the edly be, and, as such care has been selection of the materials to compose it, we light until its author is under the sod. and honorable service in the closing scenes of the struggle to put down the rebellion. days after drawing his horse's rein at Atlanta. is as large as a table-cloth.

Last week the President sent a message to be Senate, in reply to Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information relative to a proposition of British subjects to give aid to the rebellion. It appears from the correspondence thus laid before Congress that Lord Wharncliffe informed Mr. Adams that the Liverpool Bazaar produced about £17,000, and asked permission for an ac redited agent to visit the military prisons with n the Northern States, and distribute aid to their inmates. He denied that any political end was aimed at, or any imputation that Confederate prisoners were deprived of such attention as the ordinary rules enjoin, and added: "The issue of the great contest will not be determined by individual suffering, be it greater or less, and you whose family name is interwoven with American history, cannot view with indifference the suffering of American citizens, whatever their state or opinions." Mr. Adams replied that it has never been the desire of the Government to treat with unnecessary or vindictive severity any of the misguided individual parties in this deplorable rebellion who have fallen into its hands in the regular course of the war, and that he should greatly rejoice if the effects of such sympathy could be extended to ministering to their mental all-ment, as well as their bodily suffering thus contwouting to put an end to a struggle which otherwise is too likely to be only prograstinated

by their English sympathizers. Mr. Seward replies as follows to the application received through Mr. Adams: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, December 5, 1864. Sir: I have received your despatch of the 18th of November, No. 807, together with the papers therein mentioned, viz: a copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 12th of November last by Lord Wharncliffe, and a copy of your answer to that letter. You will now inform Lord Wharncliffe, that premission for an inform Lord Wharncliffe that premission for an informal Lord Wharncliffe that the promission for an informal Lord Wharncliffe that the promision and the informal Lord Wharncliffe that the promision and t of your answer to that letter. You will now inform Lord Wharncliffe that permission for an agent of the committee discribed by him to visit the insurgents detained in the military prisons of the United States, and to distribute among them seventeen thousand pounds of British gold, is disallowed. Here it is expected that your correspondence with Lord Wharncliffe will end. That correspondence will necessarily be come public. On reading it the American people will be well aware that, while the United States have ample means for the support of prisoners. will be well aware that, while the United States have ample means for the support of prisoners, as well as for every other exigency of the war in which they are engaged, the insurgents who have blindly rushed into that condition are suffering no privations that appeal for relief to charity, either at home or abroad. The American people will be likely to reflect that the sum thus insiduously tendered in the name of humanity constitutes no large portion of the profits which the honor had been tendered to him before his opposition to the treaty was indicated. nstitutes no large portion of the profits which s contributors may be justly supposed to have trived from the insurgents by exchanging with em arms and munitions of war for the coveted oductions of immoral and enervating slave laor. Nor will any portion of the American people disposed to regard the sum thus ostentaitously fered for the relief of captured insurgents as a o generous equivalent for the devastation and ssolution which a civil war promoted and protracted by British subjects has spread through-out the States which before were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally, in view of this last officious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to re-eall the warning of the Father of our Country directed against two great and intimately connected public dangers, namely, sectional faction and foreign intrigue. I do not think the insur-gents have become debased, although they have sadly wandered from the ways of loyalty and patriotism. I think that, in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved by their considerate and loyal Government from the grave insult which Lord Wharncliffe and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and hopeless rebellion.

his unnatural and I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. wardly and Howard southerly to Gordon, to cut | tary prisons of the United States" are treated puzzled the rebels. Some thought Augusta was | their condition, but the soldiers of the Union his objective point, and Bragg was sent there | are subjected to indignities, privations, and with a large army to defend it. General Wayne | sufferings. The Philadelphia Press states that was sent to assist the rebel Wheeler in holding one of its correspondents was at Annapolis when Howard in check at Oconee Bridge, but the four thousand Union soldiers were received river was crossed, on the 24th, while Slocum | there just liberated from the prisons of the passed it at Milledgeville. During the next South. No words can tell the story of their three or four days we hear of movements at long agony in cruel captivity, or the misery to Sandersville, Sparta, Washington, and other which many of them are condemned for the places, but there were many cavalry diversions | future. This gentleman saw sixteen men die to conceal the real route. On the 29th Slocum's in three minutes. Imagine a multitude of skelcavalry advance was at Waynesboro, thirty-two etons, and you have the condition of hundreds

While the President, in his late message Grahamsville, on the Charleston and Savannah gives an encouraging view of our national af-Railroad. On the 30th Kilpatrick was within fairs, one of his chief newspaper organs throws in the direction of Darien, but fell back to | thinks it is certain that the time has arrived for

munication to prevent Savannah from being relieved by reinforcements from any point North.

The scorts of Fester had companied in the last year, instead of increasing, a we had hoped it would do. It is true that the The scouts of Foster had communicated with | most remarkable and fortunate deve and Nevada, and the sudden discovery of troleum in immense quantities, give us much long for the future. Still we are spending on a giganthe scale. There is a limit even to the power of this nation in bearing a public debt. It should always be borne in mind that national

The "loss of labor" which the Times apprehends, the President thinks will find a principal replenishing stream in immigration to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. Our taxes, the Times says, are stretched almost to the extremity, but the President says "men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves." The Times suggests that "national bankruptcy is among the things possible," but the President says the public debt on the 1st of July last, fell short of a preceding estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, which fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The Times says there is no doubt as to the crushing of the rebellion, "but it may be gained through the destruction of the public credit." The President says we have more men now than we had when the war began; we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion; we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely as to men. Then, our national resources are now more complete and abundant than ever; inexhausted and inexhausti-

ble. The President's message, in the language

of the Stock Exchange, "bulled" the hopes of

the country, but the Times, with its "bearing." grunts and groans, tumbled all our expectations to the ground. THE TAX ON CIGARS.—The Committee of contribution-box to support the Capitolians. | Ways and Means have before them a resolution explaining so much of the internal revenue bill of tion? The withdrawal of Mr. Grover's troupe | June 30, 1864, as relates to the tax or duty on and the cessation of the "furore" which it en- | cigars. The true construction and meaning is kindled, has enabled Washington to return to thus stated: The tax shall be assessed on the the legitimate, and looking at its papers we see | real value, and the price for which the same Fanchon the Cricket, Lady Audley's Secret, shall have been sold or alleged to have been Dan Setchel, and a company of negro minstrels | sold or offered for sale shall only be an item of advertised, and these are the evidences of the evidence to enable the inspector and assessor to high and refined intellectuality of the capital! The ascertain the true value. The assessed value glorious strains of Gounod, Meyerbeer, Weber, shall never be less than such alleged price or Flotow, Rossini, and Mozart had scarcely ceased value. Whenever the owner or possessor (as to vibrate on the tympanums of the denizens of agent) of cigars shall fix the value thereof, or Goose Creek and the sewery Tiber, when the allege a certain price for which he pretends to Republican, an old legitimist, is delighted at have purchased them or offers them for the idea of a restoration of a German hodge- sale, if the inspector or assessor shall deem podge, a sensational novel dramatized, with such price below the real value, he shall crimes against all the domestic relations, and a be at liberty to take the same at the price company of burnt-cork delineators! Come out | for the use of the Government, giving this way, Republican, and we will give you a the owner or agent a certificate of the value, who shall be paid the same on presentation to the Treasurer of the United States or his deputy The new First army corps, to be command- The returns relative to cigars required by the ed by General Hancock, is filling up rapidly. | ninetieth section of the act may be made It will be the crack corps of the army, as it is to monthly or bi-monthly instead of weekly, as be composed wholly of officers and men who may be directed by the assessor. Manufacturhave been honorably discharged after two years' ers of cigars shall be allowed to have their service. The corps will be to the other corps of cigars inspected and stamped, and to return

There was an important omission in our be allowed to retain them when honorably dis- telegraphic Congressional report yesterday charged. Cannot Kentucky add a regiment to morning. It stated that the House of Repre-Hancock's corps? We should like to see a sentatives took action on the bankrupt law, but thousand of our returning and returned veterans | failed to announce that it passed by the hand-

THE LINE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES -In the occedings had in the Supreme Court of the United States on Wednesday of last week, in commemoration of the death of Chief Justice aney, that magistrate was styled the fifth in he line of our Chief Justices. In other places he has been styled the fourth, and in still others the sixth. The National Intelligencer says the ariation results from the omission or inclusion of one or other or both of the names of John Rutledge and William Cushing, of whom the Washington, and took his seat on the bench, but was rejected by the Senate, and of whom the latter was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but never acted in that confirmed by the Senate, but never acted in that capacity. The circumstances of their respective Pure White ases are as follows: While John Jay was absent in England, en-

1794, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York. Anticipating his resignation of the office of Chief Justice, President Washington offered the vacant post to John Rutledge, of South Carolina. In fact, Mr. Jay's resignation was received on the 30th of June, 1795, and on the following day the President ordered the ommission of Mr. Rutledge as Chief Justice to be made out as of that date. The appointment of the President and the promulgation of the British treaty, as negotiated by Jay and ratified by the Senate, reached Charleston, the residence of Rutledge, about the same time. The indignation of the majority of the people of Charleston at the terms of the treaty knew no bounds, and Rutledge, sharing in this popular ponents. As Judge Rutledge had been a no less styled it, was read with "pain, surprise, and ply to Rutledge's onslaught on the treaty and the entire Federal party, not knowing that he Hats and Caps, before he had taken his stand against the conbefore his opposition to the treaty was indicated. Chief Justice Rutledge took his seat on the bench at the August term of the Supreme Court, which opened at Philadelphia on the 21st of that month, in the year 1795. . On the adjournment of the Court, after a session of but a few days, he returned to Charleston. In November of the same year he proceeded to Augusta to hold a term of the Circuit Court, and soon afterwards set out to hold the circuit in North Carolina but was overtaken by sickness on the way. His long and incessant labors had impaired the vigor of his constitution, and, under the access of disease, his mind gave way. The rumor of his failing health conspired with the political rancor of the Federal majority in the Senate to procure his rejection by that body. "The Senate's refusal to confirm his appointment," says the biographer from whom we glean these memoranda, "extinguished the last spark of his sanity." A burning and a shining light in our Revolutionary period, his sun went down in a cloud. He died on the 18th of July, in the year

After the rejection of Rutledge by the Senate, President Washington nominated Wm. Cushing of Massachusetts, who was one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and held his commission about a week, when, on the ground of failing health, he returned it, declining the appointment. He never actually presided as Chief Justice, and hence his name has sometimes been omitted from the line of the Chief Justices of the United States. If we include both Judge Cushing and Judge Rutledge in the category, Judge Chase is the seventh. The order of the succession is as follows: John Jay, John Rutledge, William Cushing, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, and Salmon P. Chase.

The New York Evening Post has been old that Mr. Stevens, the great statesman of to introduce another for the regulation of the temperature of this planet by means of the thermometer. The leading features of the new act are these:

after to be made be of uniform length and breadth.

Resolved, 2. That the degrees on all thermometers be of equal interval, whether the expansible liquid be oil, mercury, spirits, or

and all housekeepers, are ordered to regulate their stoves and furnaces according to the indi-cations of one of the official thermometers, and hat any person allowing a heat of more than sixty-five degrees shall be deemed guilty of a

instructed to dispense with the differences of climate and of season, until the temperature of the globe has been able to adapt itself to the notions of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Post, with pleasant sarcasm, says Mr. Stevens, in introducing his new bill, will make a speech showing how it is in analogy with the conduct of some of the most illustrious statesmen of all ages. There was that ancient Greek sage, who wanted to drink up the river to get at the moon: there was the noble Chinese chief. who beat his gong during eclipses, to keep the dragon from swallowing the sun; there was Philip the Handsome of France, who used to raise money for his pleasures by mixing copper with his gold, and declaring the pieces of undiminished value; there were the Puritans of England, who increased the virtues of women by shortening their top-knots; there was the great Mrs. Partington, who kept off an inundation by swabbing it up with her broom; there were many French kings who used to prescribe how much each of their subjects should eat and drink; in short, there are any number of distinguished precedents for both the logic and the practices of the great statesman of Penn-

The Hon. George H. Yeaman has introduced a bill to provide for the restoration of the civil authority of the United States in certain States. It proposes that whenever a civil government, republican in form, and compatible with the Union and the Constitution of the United States, shall be established by the people, or administered as it existed on the sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty. in any State now or since that day not represented in the Congress of the United States. such State shall in all matters be held and treated as a State of the Union, and its government guaranteed. In organizing or administering any government in any such State, no person shall be entitled to vote except citizens having the qualifications prescribed by the laws thereof n force on the day of the Presidential election in 1860. No law or usage of any such State shall be held to defeat or abridge the right to freedom which any person or class of persons may be adjudged entitled to, under any law of the United States or any order or proclamation of the President, by a court of competent juris. liction. All questions touching the status of persons in such States and the titles to property are remitted to the courts. This bill of Mr. Yeaman's was referred to the Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs. The London Spectator has some very sensible remarks upon the De Hoghton address of the British secession sympathizers to the people of America, and the moral influence of the mposing array of names appended to it. It ys: "It is very probable that if he had proposed an address to the people of America, reuesting them to extinguish slavery at any cost, e would have got the same people in general o sign it, and without any consciousness of inonsistency. These foolish addresses from masses of persons who have never thought practically about the matter in hand at all, and aim vaguely at peace without considering the obstructions. like a man who aims at a robber through an paque door, never hit any mark, and never ought to do. They are impertinences born of the meddling tendencies of a fussy morality."

The President has sent a message to Congress recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. Winslow and to Lieut. Cushing-the former for the destruction of the pirate Alabama, and the latter for the destruction of the rebel iron-clad Albemarle. This action on the part of Congress is required by the law, in order that they Napoleon's Life of Cæsar may not see the may be advanced one grade.

In Paris, they have half-dress pocket Sherman is due at the Atlantic coast thirty handkerchiefs. We suppose the full-dress style

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, SOBERT L. MAITLAND. NEW YORK, WILLIAM WRIGHT 48 dewisty Prepare for the Opera former was appointed Chief Justice by President Genuine Ermine Opera

> Sets! Ermine Opera Sets!

gaged in the negotiation of the British treaty of Genuine Coney Opera Sets!

Pure White Coney Opera

Sets! ALL THE PERE, GENUINE FURS OF NATURAL COLORS AT

GREEN & GREEN'S. Corner Main and Fourth sts. ENTRANCE ON EITHER STREET.

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Ladies' & Children's Furs, Gent's Gloves and Collars

PRATHER & SMITH'S, 429 MAIN STREET.

THE ABOVE GOODS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED in the last ten days low for eash; consequently we T in the last ten days low for cash; consequently we are enabled to sell them LOWER THAN ANY OFHER HOUSE IN THE CITY, wholesale or retail.

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LATE ARRIVALS OF PIANO-FORTES AT LOW PBICES, all of the most popular makers. Also a few good second-hand PIANOS. D. P. FAULDS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Steinway & Son's and Chickering Pianos,
J. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs,
And Martin's and Hall Son's Guiters,
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223 Main et., bet. Second and Third EDWARD WILDER. J. H. M. MORRIS WILDER & MORRIS,

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Commission Merchants NO. 33 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Storage for Free and Bonded Goods.

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Bankers and Brokers, 15 BROAD STREET, New York. GEO. E. H. GRAY, CASHIEB, Formerly of Louisville, Ky.

S. B. SHOTWELL. WM. STARLING. W. P. McDo S. B. SHOTWELL & CO., Pennsylvania, having lost his gold bill, is about Commission Merchants,

Bought and Sold in New York

By TELEGRAPH.

COMMISSIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE of Gold in New York executed by Telegraph,

A. BLAND, Banker, 407 MAIN STREET.

Masonic Notice. A REGULAR MEETING of COMPASS LODG.
(No. 233) will be held THIS (WEDNESD AY
EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Temple
m9 2da4thWedem Masonic Notice.

A CALLED COMMUNICATION OF KING SOLOMON'S ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER (No. 18) will be held THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the H. P.
GEO. DOYLE.
Sagretary

VELVET CLOAKS

On Consignment for One Week Only, ALSO MORE

New Furs

CANADA MINK, FITCH, and GRAYSQUIRREL

C.T.MERRIMAN

Cloak and Fur House, Fourth street, - - Louisville, Ky

Marshal's Sale.

John Harrison against In Chancery, No. 18,110. against Wm. Jarvis, &c.;)

D'YIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISby ville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, Dec. 19, 1864, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 8 and 12 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND

Insaid city, bounded thus: Beginning at Mrs. H. C. Preston's northeast corner on the west side of Cabel street, 570 feet from the northwest corner of Cabel street and the turnpike on Main street; thence westwardly with her northern line 150 feet to the east side of a 20-foot alley; thence northwardly with the eastern side of said 45 feet; thence eastwardly in a line parallel with the first line 150 feet to Cabel street, thence southwardly with the west line of said street 45 feet to the beginning.

ALSO A LOT OF GROUND Beginning on the eastwardly side of a street, alley, or way, 12 feet east of the line common to Buchanan and Gray and said Grayson (at the said distance of \$70 feet from the turrplike on Main street, as laid out by Grayson); thence with said street, alley, or way northwardly and parallel with Grayson's west line 45 feet; thence eastwardly and pasallel with the turrplike aforesaid on Main street 187% feet or thereabouts to the 30-feot alley aforesaid; thence westwardly and parallel with said turrplike or Main street 187% feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy. 500 PIECES HEAVY POWER-LOOM BAGGING, our own make;
500 coils machine-spun Rope, "Hemp Leaf" brand,
our own make;
800 half coils machine-spun Rope, "Hemp Leaf" 5,000 lbs Twine, various brands; n26 d30 RICHARDSON, CHATARD, & CO.

DOW & BURKHARDT,

HAY PRESSES.

Solid Wrong'hi from Lever Beater. New Plunger Beater. Horse Power Portable and Single and Bouble Power Hand Presess. Lonisville Hay Press Works cor. Main and 11th ets. of dam WILLIAM DEERING, Superintende

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For impleasant and dangerous diseases, Use
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.,
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure
the following diseases and symptoms originating f
diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs. al Debility, Mental and Physical Depression,

Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbedility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emacistion,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the
Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
And in fact all the concomitants of a Nerwins and Debilitated state of the system.

itated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FQR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER,
CURES GUARANTEED.

126 dlm The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and sa a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood. dc., supplying at the same fine THE MEANS OF SAF-CUEE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.

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NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
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MANUFACTORY.

333 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET. LOUISVILLE, KY. The largest, heaviest, and best Pen for the money in the My pens are 14 and 16 carat fine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list PREE. GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CTS, and stamp WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. The best at 333 Third street.

Repaired in the best style, on short notice, by experi-enced workmen, and warranted. Terms reasonable. Address R. C. HILL, Gold Pen Manufacturer & Dealer in American Watches,

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY 31 BARCLAY ST. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. of dly

HINZEN & ROZEN. Piano - Forte Manufacturers, ALSO AGENTS FOR

Mason & Hamline's Cabinet Organs, THE BEST MAKE IN THE MARKET,

Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh,
jy27 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.j

KROMER'S (Upham's) HAIR DYE. 50 CENTS A BOX.

Pores larger than Dyes that sell for \$1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to please, This article has been thoroughly tested by DR. CHIL-FON, of New York, and Profe. Booth and Garrett, of "hiladelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous agredients, and the material composing it will not interest the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fany Goods dealers everywhere. INO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge ne patient.
escriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by
espectable druggists in the United States and CanaPrice \$1 per box, or packages of six boxes for \$5. JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of over thirty years, This medicine has stood the test of over thirty years, and has always proved a success.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up entirely of substances that have a speciate the idea of operations upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The SPECIFIC of Dr. Rand is not needed as an EVACUATING EMBIGINE. Its medicinal ritues are expended entirely upon the impaired regentative organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity before wallowing them, which plan we would always recompend, as affording the speedlest way to get the affect of he remedy.

Price \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5. Sold by drug-JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestuut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AlPhysiological View of Marriage-Containing nearly 302 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment-the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems .- New and reliable treatmentin Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION-sent by mail in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. . 29d3m.

LUBIN. LUBIN. LUBIN.

Having secured the sole and exclusive right to sell in the United States of America and the Canadas Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline, we take great pleasure in announcing to the Druggists and the public generally that ithe above celebrated arti-

cle is now ready for distribution. cle is now ready for distribution.

NOTE.—The reputation long continued and enjoyed by "Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline" in Paris and most of the cities throughout Europe would seem to be a sufficient guarantee of its worth; but when the fact is known that it was for many years of his life his especial care, thought, labor, and ambition to bring the Floriline to its present unequalled standard, its real merit cannot fail to be appreciated by the public, and most especially by the "Women of America." REMARKS.—We claim for the Floriline the most perfect Hair Preparation and Dressing in the world. But a single application will establish the fact that LUBIN'S HAIR DRESSING FLORILINE,

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DRAKE & CHILDS, PERFUMERS,

g5 eod&weow3m 101 Liberty street, New York.

FROM MY STABLE, ON FRIDAY MIGHT, the 9th inst., a dun colored HORSE with long mane and tail, defect in one eye, and hame in fore gs—unshod. Also a dark bay MARE MULE with meally muzzle, eached mane, 14½ hands high, a very handsome animel. I will pay a liberal reward for the animals or any in-formation which may lead to their recovery. JOHN M. STOKES, d10 dtf Second st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

CHOICE CIGARS.

hing in our line. The same Cigar we offer cannot be de dicated in New York at the price we are selling at. d13 d10 LEE CAHN & BRO. FROM MY STABLE, ON 7th DECEMBER, A fine bay MARE, 4 years old next spring, 15% or foot white (I think the right foot), paces altogether, new shod before. Taken by a young man calling himself William Wilson, about 19 years old.

I will give \$50 reward for the thief and mare or \$20 for the mare.

Hodgenville, Ky., Dec. 12—d3\*

or Grocers.

ATTENTION! N HAND AND FOR SALE—
100 half butts M. & Co. Empress 50z lump Tobacc;
100 butts M. & Co. Ashland IXL 60z lump do.
50 " A. A. A. & Ibs do;
500 caddics A. A. A. 14's do;
50 half butts Pancake
10 Navy pounds and half pounds in butts and caddics
MUSSELMAN & CO.'S.
112 d6 Third st., bet. Main and Water sts. d12 d6 To Wholesale Dry Goods Houses

An energettic business man, of twenty years' experience, desires a situation in some first-class house with a view to permanency. Can command a large trade as soon as his section is open. Having the control of one of the best business stands south of Nashville, would form a copartnership or act as agent in a college having a trade permit. Address "Alabama," ville, would form a copartnership or act as agent in a good house having a trade permit. Address "Alabama," care of R. P. Shapherd & Co., 637 Main street, dl2 d6"

Stanle and Fancy Groceries, 417 Market, bet. 4th and 5th sts.

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LUCIUS ROBINSON, - - President No. 132 Broaway, New York.

The Entire Surplus Equitably Divided Among the Assured.

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Consulting Physician—MINTURN POST, M.,
Counsel—WHON. ALEXANDER W. BRA,
Counsel—WMN, RICHARD A. MoGURDY.

LIABILITIES. Total Claims against the Company (Condensed from statement on file in Anditor's Office at Frankfort, Ky.)

The transactions of this Company are exclusively in eash. No notes whatever are received for premiums. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., December 1, 1864.

This is to certify that Benj. D. Kennedy, as agent the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Concary, of New York City, at Louisville, Jefferson count; as filed in this office the statements and exhibits r

THIS COMPANY OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE

to the insured that any other Life Insurance Company presents—especially upon the lately-adopted tenyear non-forfeiture plan. It grants a paid up policy of \$100 (on \$1,000) after the payment of one premium (which no other Company does), a \$300-policy after the second-payment, and so on in proportion to the number of payments made. One-half (50 per cent) of the premium will be received in a note bearing 6 per cent interest if desired. The dividends are declared annually on each payment, and have averaged 50 per cent, and are applied annually, after the fourth year, to the payment of the notes. If the premium is paid all in cash, the insured receives his dividend in each. It is a purely mutual Company, and all the profits (over and above necessary expenses and losses) are divided among the policy-holders. In testimony whereof I have set my hand the day and year above written,
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor, LOUISVILLE (KY.) AGENCY,

413 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets over D. O'Hare's Trunk-store. BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Agent. DR. R. C. HEWETT, Medical Examiner. d14 d12

NOTICES.

Boarding. WO GENTLEMEN CAN BE FURNISHED A NICE large room, with or without board, in a pleasant parthe city. Address with reference, P. O. Box 1,087.

Impressed Horses. PARTIES HOLDING RECEIPTS FOR IM
pressed Horses are requested to call on the un
dersigned, who has every facility for obtaining
unchers for same

WM. H. DUNGAN, No. 419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth (up stair

Dissolution of Copartnership. rom the firm.

R. M. Cannon assumes the payment of all the liabli ies of the firm, and retains the office. No. 179 South W or street.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Late members of the firm of B. M. Cannon & Co. Chieago, Ill., Dec. 7, 1864.

AMES BUCHANAN (late of R. M. Cannon & Co.). AMES S. PHELPS, (of the Louisville Tobacco War HONGOWAN (late of McReynolds & McGowar Hopkinsville, Kv.) BUCHANAN, PHELPS, & McGOWAN,

NO. 15 LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO, ILL. ASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE to our correspondents in the Eastern

ities.

###Refer to the Banks, Bankers, and Merchants of d13 d3 D.B., J. Y. FINLEY HAS OPENED AN OFFICE ON Jefferson street, between Second and Third. He lodges for the present at the Croghan House. d10 d12\*

Copartnership Notice. HE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FORMED A Co-partnership, under the name and style of JAMES CALLY & CO., to date back from the 1st day of March,

atronage so liberally bestowed on them ritherto.

JAS. DEALLY,
GEO. HUNTZICKER.

d7 eodlm HANCOCK GUARDS.

200 HHDS PRIME TO CHOICE NEW ORLEANS and HAVANA SUGAR in store and for sale by HALL & LONG.

Dissolution of Copartnership THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between WINANS & ELSTONE is from this of mutually disselved. Either party is authorized to the name of the firm in liquidation and settlement of beginning.

Of Kentucky Notes.

SAID BANK HAVING CEASED TO DO ANY business in Banking, and closed its offices and into further data. Notice to Holders of Southern Bank

CHRISTMAS OPENING

Elegant Children's Dresses & Walking Suits; Ladies' Opera and Breakfast Shawls; Braided and Embroidered Slippers; Handsome Fans: Splendid Silk Scarfs;

Large Size Belt-buckles--- Gilt, Steel, and Jet---new Styles; Ladies' and Children's Kid, Silk, and Cloth Gloves.

A large assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, at 313 Fourth street. DORA SCHULZ.

FLETCHER & BENNETT.

421 Main Street,

Have on hand a splendid assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY, FINE DIAMONDS.

RICH SILVER-WARE,
TEA SETS, URNS, PITCHERS,
GOBLETS, SPOONS, FORKS,
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
WEDDING PRESENT PLATED GOODS: ICE PITCHERS,
CAKE BASKETS,
TEA SETS, WAITERS,
SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Fine Table Cutlery TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES; CARVERS, FORKS, AND STEELS; POCKET KNIVES; SCISSORS. Military Goods:

SPY-GLASSES,
FIELD-GLASSES,
OPERA-GLASSES,
SPECTACLES, &c., Gold and Silver Head Canes, Gold Pens, &c.,

Of the best quality and newest styles, for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 421 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

PLANTERS'HOTEL, Sixth st., bet. Main and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY. BOARD PER DAY - - - - - \$2 50

O'CONNELL& SHEA, MERCHANT TAILORS, - Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson,

At Low Prices.

THE MUTUAL WANTED. Life Insurance Co., Wanted, BY A YOUNG MAN WHO DOES NOT MAKE wages an object, a situation as Cierk in some good businers; the object being an opportunity to acquire huniness hab ts. For reference address L.E., Pest-office, Louisville, Ky. OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, - - President.

Wanted, Corner of Broadway and Liberty street. A NUMBER OF BOYS FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS old. Apply at the Box Factory, on East street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

Wanted,

By A Young Man, A SITUATION IN A STORE, references will be given. Address J. A. G., Journal office.

Wanted, A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, BY A GEN-tleman of some experience in business. Good refer-ences given. Address B. L., this office. d13 d2\*

Wanted, A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO HIRE A PLEASANT, unfurnished room in some building used for business purposes, for a sleeping chamber. Address F. A. P., P. O. Box 1,366.

A COMPETENT HOUSE MAN, FOR THE COM-

Wanted,

BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AN UNFURmished room, with board, in a private family or
where there are few boa dera. Terms must be mode
rate. Address C. M. R. at this office di2 d3\*

Information Wanted. THIOTMATION WAILED.

TEORGE SILAS COWGILL, AGED 38 YEARS, OF J medium height, left his family, consisting of wire and three children, in Fayette county, on the 12th of Decober, and went to Anderson county. and from there is supposed to have gone in the direction of Louisville. He has not been heard of since. He was embarrassed in finances, and left in search of employment. He was a men her of the Christian church. Any one having any knowledge of bim will please write to Rev. Wm. M. Platt, or his father, George Cowgill, Lexington, Ky., and thereby relieve his family of great anxiety respecting him.

A PARTNER, WITH FROM \$5,000 TO \$6,000 CASH, in a safe and est-blished business, now yielding a fine per cent, and increasing. References given and required. Address, with real name.

dll d6\* "PARTNER," Louisville, Ky.

A ROOM AND BOARDING IN THE VICINITY OF Walnut street, between First and Fifth streets, with a small American family, by a young gentleman of foreign birth who desires to converse in the English language. Please address J. A. S., Journal office.

Wanted to Rent, 

THE SICK MALE OR FEMALE, SUFFERING from any form of disease, to know that they can be cured by calling at the Western Medical Office, 142 Sycamore street, between Fourth and Fitth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Private diseases cured in 2 to 10 days. No charge until cored. Advice and consultation free. Board and lodging furnished for patients. Diseases peculiar to females treated confidentially.

Wanted.

A PLACE OF FIVE OR SIX ACRES, for gardening purposes, within two or three miles of the vestern portion of the city, with house of five or six rooms. State location and price, with improvements. Address A. B. C., Journal dice.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED. I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES
for Substitutes, and will supply them on
a reasonable terms.
If it is Look out for the next draft, and seif it care a Substitute from the subscriber for
there years
JOHN McCARTHY,
Substitute Broker. nl6 d3m No. 1 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

I,000 MULES AND HORSES AT the stable of W. S. DEHONEY & CO., On Second street, between Main and Market.

GOOD FRAME COTTAGE, ON A GOOD operty.
A nice Country Seat on the Louisville and Frankfort ailroad.
BARKLEY & FISHBACK, d14 d3
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Rare Chance for a Nice Home, of Indianapolis, on the Louisville and Indianapolis R R.—5½ acres, well enriched, dianapolis R R.—5½ acres, well enriched, with an abundance of fruits, berries, shrubs, lants, and flowers—a large two-story modern-built rame cottage—cellar—well and cistern conveniently aranged—grape-house, wood-house, and stable. Built anged—grape-house. COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS and SUTLERS CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For Sale,
A FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE, IN good order. Apply to
A. RAWSON & CO.,
218 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

DESK-ROOM IN AN OFFICE, CENTRALLY Located, on Main street. References given and required. Address P. O. Box 273. For Rent,

Railroad Iron for Sale.

Drug Business for Sale IN ONE OF THE LANGEST AND MOST FLOUR-ishing cities in Illinois. Business \$50,000 a year, and easily increased. Stock on hand shout \$15,000. Terms prompt. It is a most desirable chance to buy out an as-sorted and profitable Drug business, and only open for thirty days. Inquire of COLLINS BROS.

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Threet, between Main and river, each 22 by 100

Feet, with cellars 12 feet deep, well built, and so arranged that they can be used together, adapted for any wholesate business or a tobroco factory. Address PETER PFEIFFER,

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East side Preston st , bet. Main and Market Grayson street, near Sixth.

H. C. MIDDLETON.

5 feet deep. Inquire at No. 430 Jefferson street, near Fifth. d7 d12\*

For Sale,

25 HEAD OF FINE YEARLING MULES,
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di dis\*

Near Scottsville, Allen co., Ky.

TOBACCO DEALERS.

Tobacco Factors nlb dlmis 211 Main st., bet. Second and Third. General Commission Merchants, REMOVAL.

M. HEFFERNAN HAS REMOVED FROM north side of Main, between Second and Third rest, to the south side of Main, between Eighth and inth streets, directly opposite F. S. J. Ronald's Tobacco archouse, where he will in future be happy to see his lends and customers. NO. 322 WATER ST., NEW YORK.

ATTENTION, DEALERSI

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834 Main st., north side, bet. Third and Fourth (with
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HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND OLD SELECTED

stock of CIGARS of the following brands, which he
offers to the trade lower than any other house in the
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Veste
Henry Clay,
Punch,
Punch,
El Sol,
Tip Top,
Tycoon,
Belle of Ky.,
Plor Turo,
Plor Turo,
Plor Turo,
Figaro,
Possible of Ky.
Plor Turo,
Figaro,
Flor Turo,
F Tycoon, Filoteo, La Ritica, Belle of Ky., Cavanas, Flor Thoro, Figaro, Thr Regiment, Espanolas, Baron, La Union.
Also 100 boxes Gold Loaf Tobacco. Big Lick, Killickianick, and everything in the Tobacco line.
All orders promptly attended to. Terms cash.

Cash Accumulations, - \$11,000,000 (ELEVEN MILEIONS OF DOLLARS.) Richard Patrick,
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BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Agent

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Wearly opposite Louisville Hotel.

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Wholesale Dealer in

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CHAMBERLIN, TAPP, & CO.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods

436 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY,

AVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF CLOTH-ING of HART & CO., will continue the business at their old stand, and will be pleased to see the old customers of the house, and hope to make it to our mutual advantage to continue their business connection. Are now receiving a full assortment of Goods in that line. Merchants visiting the city will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

WE HAVE SOLD OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING TO Messrs. CHAMBERLIN, TAPP, & CO., who will continue the business at our old stand, and we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends, customers, and merchants generally as being worthy of their patronage. n5 d2mis hART & CO.

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A MOST SPLENDID AND COMPLETE ASSORT MENT, UNPRECEDENTED IN RICHNESS AND

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Wholesale Grocers

202 and 204 Sixth, bet. Main and Market sts.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Comforts,

Belt Buckles,

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Silk. Worsted, and

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Samuel M. Cornell,
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Servant Wanted,

Manted,
A HALF GROWN GIRL, FITHER WHITE OR
colored, as e. Mrs nuse. Apply to Mrs. Scarlet, and
Mrs. Magge's, Third street, between Chestnut and
Bindway, upper side.

A NY INFORMATION OF BRANCH B. WILSON will be thankfully received by his anxious sister. Mrs. Anna M. Wilson), corner of High and Broad street, ashville, Tenn. Wanted to Rent,

Wanted—Agents—\$100 to \$200 per Month.

WANTED—Active men everywhere to sell the celebrated improved New England Family Sewing-Machine, Price \$18 and \$28, It will hen, fell, bind, stitch, tuck, quilt, and embroider beautifully. We are paying high salaries and all expenses, or giving a very liberal commission. For terms address, with stamp, iberal commission. For terms address, with stamp, POST & PARKER, P. O. Box 1,989, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE-FOR RENT

For Sale and Rent.

ranged—grape-nonse, wood-noise, and scanic. Bundings nearly new. Price \$4,000
Inquire of F. M. Furgason, Indianapolis, Ind., or McClellan Bros., Louisville, Ky.
dl4 d6\*

For Rent,

A GOOD BUSINESS STAND. CAN HAVE IMmediate possession. For particulars apply at corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, southeast side.

200 TONS OF NEW RAILROAD IRON for sale in Cairo. Apply to JOHN S. GARLAND or GEO. W. REARDON, d9 dlm St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, III.

Fine Farm for Sale,
ON THE DUNKIRK ROAD, CONTAINing 45 acres, 3 miles from the Court-housetwo frame dwellings, good barn, stable,
cc-cistern, cellar, and wine cellar-good vineyard or a
cards-orchard-good spring and well-is first-rate land,
and faces the river. Apply to
OSBORN & McATEER,
d9 d6\* 424 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

Rare Chance.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situsted on Main street, opposite the Woodland Graden, fronting 125 feet by 341 ceep. There are four two-story houses on it, occupied by good tenanting the search bereat by ann vine.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale 500 acres of land, situated on the Londer street and Pleasureville Station. The land will all be sold in one body, or divided to suit purchasers, with a residence on each tract of land. The lands are well wooded and watered and under a high state of cultivation. Terms \$70 per agre. on. Terms \$79 per acre. d8 d12\*

A VALUABLE LOT, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets, 35 feet front by 180 feet deep.
Also a very desirable LOT. on the east side of Eighth street, between Cheshnut and Broadway, 70 feet front by

HOLYOKE & ROGERS.

Advances will be made on shipments to above ad-tress by N. E. MILTON & CO., f28 distf No. 433 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Good Things for Christmas.

THE SITUATION.—The object in the rebel Gen eral Lyon in crossing the Cumberland seems to be to damage our railroads, destroy public and private property, and conscript men into enks. His brigade numbers about twentyve hundred men, finely mounted and well arm ed. Monday night he advanced from Hopkinsville to Hardinsville, a little town on the Memphis Branch Railroad, between Clarksville and Russellville, where he halted long enough to fire the depot, and burn a large amount of tobacco stored in the vicinity under sheds. Yesterday, he established his headquarters at Elkton, in Todd county, and advanced a portion of his force up the railroad to threaten Russellville. Col. Johnson, commanding at that place, in the evening telegraphed to Bowling Green, and to headquarters in this city, that he was skirmishing sharply with the rebels a few miles from the town, but they outnumbered him, and he was slowly falling back. General. Ed. McCook, with a brigade of cavalry, moved from Bowling Green to Russellville in the afternoon, and, no doubt, will pay his repects to General Lyon to-day. McCook's brigade is well mounted, and his gallant boys will soon capture, or drive the rebels to the south side of the Cumberland river again. We cannot understand why Lyon has been wasting time by demonstrating on the Memphis Branch Railroad. The line is of no importance to the Govrenment, and by destroying it he only affects private interests. It would seem that his raid was made not to interrupt General Thomas's communications, but to damage private property. He will obtain a large number of horses in his foray, and perhaps swell his ranks with conscripts, but if McCook presses him closely, he will have to abandon all. The armies around Nashville are again showing signs of activity and life. The picket lines have been strengthened, and the lively skirmishing adds new interest to the front. We understand that an important movement is in progress, and the quiet of the situation before many days will be broken. If we mistake not, General Thomas will soon assume the offensive. He is strong enough to advance, and, if Hood does not open the ball by an aggressive movement, Thomas will startle him out of his quietude. A vague rumor, discredited by the military authorities says Brechnridge has reached the Cumberland and yesterday was engaged in crossing his aand to the north bank of the stream. e report lacks confirmation.

THE OPERA.-We know that Mr. Grover is a good opera manager, but he has not proved himself a good railroad conductor. He kept some of his artists too long in Washington at this season of the year, when snows and rains will cause connections to be missed. Signor Tamaro did not reach here in time to as sume his part in Faust, and Mr. Himmer was too sick to be substituted, and it became necessary to change the opera to Von Yeber's Der Freischutz, with the following st: Caspar, Karl Formes; Agatha, M'lle Frederici; Annchen, M'lle Dziuba; Max, Habelman; Prince Ottaker, Steinecke; Cuno, Graff; Killian, Haimmer. We were much pleased with the lyric tenor Habelman; we have never heard a purer voice. M'lle Frederici is a pleasant vocalist, and Dziuba is a lively soubrette. Karl Formes was immense in Caspar. We shall not, however, attempt to speak critically of the opera, as it was taken at such short notice. The orchestra was very effective, except in the French horns; we missed the delightful quartette in the overture on these instruments To-night, we are to have Boildieu's grand opera La Dame Blanche, Madame Johannse makes her first appearance as Anna. Mr. Habelman, the lyric tenor, will appear as George Brown, and introduce the celebrated Scotch of Robin Adair. Hermanns will assu the part of Gaveston, to give additional strength to the cast, and Lehmann, the leading baritone will fill the part of Dickson. We do not think this opera has ever been performed in our city. The music is very beautiful, and Boildieu has a superb method as a composer.

There was some confusion in arranging the seats in the parquet last night. The plan of the house has not been altered since the enlarge nt of the orchestra seats. But it will be died to-day, and all will be right this AGENT FOR REBEL PRISONERS.—In ac

ance with the agreement between the Fedral and Confederate Commissioners, W. N. R Beall, Brigadier-General P. A. C. S., a prisone of war, has been paroled to act in the capacit of Confederate agent to supply prisoners of war. He has established his headquarters in New k, and is devoting his time and labors to ke comfortable the rebel soldiers held by us as prisoners of war. Out of a fund furnished by the Confederate Government, he supplies them with clothing, blankets, and provisions Capt. Jones received a note from him yesterday requesting that a correct list of the prisoner confined in the Military Prison of this city be forwarded to him, in order that he may furnish them with whatever articles they are in need of. According to the agreement, an agent has been appointed for our prisoners in rebeldom, and their wants can be supplied in the same manner. The arrangement is calculated to result in good, as it establishes a form of treatment in regard to the captives more in accordance with the principles of humanity than thus far has characterized the acts of the Confederate Government. Because a man is brave enough to face danger on the battle-field, and is so unfortunate as to be made a prisoner, it is no reason why he should be made the innocent victim of hatred and revenge. Let us hope that the hot

blood is cooling, that the dictates of reason will

be heard, and that the policy inaugurated is the dawning of a brighter day. FIGHT AT NEWCASTLE - JESSE ROUTED-BRIDGEWATER IN HOT PURSUIT. - About 9 o'clock esterday forenoon, Captain Bridgewater, at the of his gallant State troops, reinforced by ome Guards from Henry county, made a descent upon Jesse at Newcastle, and, after a spirited engagement, routed the outlaw band. The guerillas numbered about fifty, while Bridge water's entire force was not less than one hunred and forty men. Jesse lost fifteen men ed and wounded, in the fight. The guerilas were put to flight, and the citizens of Port Royal reported, that, when the band passed through that place on the full gallop, Bridge water was not more than eight minutes behind him. Jesse headed the disordered column, and every man rode as if life was at stake. It was thought that the State troops would overtake

portion of them. GENTRY .- After the repulse of Gentry's squad at Beard's Station, the outlaws paid their respects to Long Run, Jefferson county, where they pressed their suppers and horse-feed from the citizens of the village and vicinity, and left, going toward Shelbyville. They acknowledged the loss of one man (Estes) and the slight wounding of another in the arm. They had with them a negro soldier, who was acting in the capacity of a servant for the Captain, and was a willing follower of their fortunes. He, with ten others, had been captured on one of the trains recently destroyed on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

the outlaws, and succeed in capturing a large

Mr. S. W. Blunt, one of the members of commission appointed to select a site for the establishment of a Navy-Yard on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, arrived in the city yesterday, and became the guest of the Galt House. Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. N., and Colonel A. Bowman, U. S. A., are expected here on sday, when the suitableness of Louisville and vicinity for the location of the Navy-Yard

Lieutenant Morris, who, for several months has been officiating in the capacity of Adjutant at Barracks No. 1, has resigned his commiss in the army. Lieutenant Samuels succeeds him tnta to Major Magruder.

George Wilson, a darky, armed with free papers, got into jail yesterday, by stealing a pair of boots. George will hardly be able to steal

Vincent, a slave of Mr. Phelps, broke into a house in the lower part of the city, but was discovered, and put to flight. He was subsequently arrested and ledged in jail.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Widows' and Orphans' City, which has recently established an agency in this city. This new life company, designed expressly for the benefit of the widow and the orphan, as its name indicates, commences business with a cash capital of two hundred thousand dollars, in strict compliance with the present stringent laws regulating insurance natters in the State of New York. The followng descriptions of policies are issued by this Company, the premiums on which may be paid nnually, semi-annually, or quarterly, during the whole continuance of the policy, or FOR A DEFINITE NUMBER OF YEARS: 1st. Life policy. This is a guarantee by the Company to pay the amount specified at the death of the party assured, whenever that event may occur. This is field. the simplest and most usual form of policy. assured, either annually or in five or ten an-NUAL INSTALMENTS OR AT ONE PAYMENT. 2d. Short term policy. This is an agreement by the Company to pay the amount assured pro- was saved. vided death should take place within a given number of years covered by the policy. 3d. Deferred annuity policy. Particular attention

is called to this form of policy, which is offered by no other American life company. The payment of an annual premium for a few years will provide a certain and definite income for the remainder of life, secure alike from the danger and expense necessarily involved in the investment of money, and from dependence upon persons who may, perhaps, be injudicious or inexperienced in its manage ment. Hence it may be confidently recommended as being the cheapest, safest, and in deed almost the only way by which youth and manhood can secure old age from penury and want 4th Endowment assurance policy. This is an agreement by the Company to pay the amount specified, when the party insured attains a definite age, say 40, 45, 50, 55, or 60 years. or to his heirs in case of death before that time. The peculiar advantage of this form of policy is that the sum insured, together with the dividend additions, is MADE PAYABLE TO THE PARTY HIMSELF, at a certain time, if he shall be then alive, thus affording a provision and support for advanced life, while in case of earlier death the family of the assured is still provided for by the payment to them of the amount of the policy and its dividend additions. No better investment can be made by a young or middle aged man than to secure such a policy.

The Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Inarance Company is an offspring of the old and well known Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City, (which in twenty-two years' successful business has accumulated a cash capital of over eleven millions of dollars) and in view of the constitution of its board of officers and trustees almost identical with the Mutual Life, and the benefits resulting from the intimate relations between the two Companies, confidently points to the unexampled success f the parent company as a guarantee of simir favorable results for its own policy holders. Both of these companies are represented in this city at the same agency, No. 413 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth street, where any information appertaining to life insurance, tables of rates, pamphlets, and applications can be obtained.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—The gallant 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel Wynkoop's old regiment, is now encamped near the city. The 7th is a veteran organization, and at present it numbers thirteen hundred men, brave and dashing fellows, fine specimens of the hardy mountain race of the Keystone State. The regiment is fresh from the arduous duties of an active campaign at the front, and, as soon as the boys are remounted, they will again be ready to meet the foe. The 7th is one of the oldest cavalry organizations in the service, and it has a fame that will prove as imperishable as the pages of history. Colonel Sipes, a well-tried and dashing officer, is now in command of this regiment.

lentucky cavalry, and son of Hon. S. F. Swope, of Pendleton county, Ky., has just returned to his home, at Falmouth, from Columbia, S. C. where he was held as a prisoner of war in the hands of the rebels for four or five months. He was captured in the McCook and Stoneman raid outh of Atlanta. Lieut. Swope escaped on the 26th of October, and made his way to the Federal blockading fleet at Georgetown entrance, where he embarked in the Government transport Fulon for New York. He tells the same story reated by all of our escaped prisoners of the indness and sympathy everywhere exhibited by the negroes toward Federal soldiers.

One day last week a party of soldiers ngaged in the impressment of horses, went to he farm of Mr. G. A. Washington, in Roberton county, in the pursuit of their business Mr. Washington, thinking they were acting without orders, fired upon and killed one of bem. The fire was returned and Mr. W. slightly wounded. The soldiers further retaliated by burning his barn, breaking into his residence, destroying his furniture, and committing other outrages. Col. Downey, commanding at Springfield, so soon as he heard of what was going on, sent out a detatchment of men, put a stop to further depredations, and arrested those

engaged in them. MURDERED .- A negro man named Thomas supposed from a pass found upon his person to be a servant of Brgadier-General Eli Long, Unied States volunteers, was taken to hospital No. 5 (colored) in New Albany, on Saturday night, in ambulance from Louisville. The right side of his head was crushed in a terrible manner, apparently from licks received with the butt of a gun or heavy bludgeon. He was in an nsensible condition when received at the hos pital, and soon after died. The Coroner held an nquest upon the body, but nothing was elicited to throw light upon the manner he received his injuries. He was no doubt murdered by parties

in Louisville. The St. Louis Dispatch of the 24th says that a person calling himself Colonel Charles Carpenter, formerly "Chief of Scouts," while en route from Memphis to that city on a steamboat, on which were also the "Peak Family," nduced the latter to give a concert on board for the benefit of a poor woman and four children, who were among the passengers. Each passenger paid a dollar, and quite a handsome sum was realized. The "Colonel" got possession of t, and "mizzled" when the boat reached Cairo, leaving the poor woman "minus," and the "Peak Family" and passengers somewhat in-

The New Albany Ledger learns that there are a large number of refugees in and around Jeffersonville, some of whom seem to have no homes or habitations but old stables, barns, log houses, &c., in the woods back of the city. These women are of a degraded nature, and their children are actually suffering for the want of that care which the mothers of them o grossly neglect. In one or two instances hildren have been found dead in the woods-

ctually starved or frozen to death. ARREST OF A SUPPOSED ASSASSIN.—The sup posed murderer of Enrolling Officer Freeman n Sullivan county, Ind., says the Wabash Ex press, was arrested this side of St. Louis, a few days since, and is now confined in the county ail. He will be sent to Indianapolis for trial. It is said there is very certain proof of his guilt Soon after Freeman was killed, he fled the State, leaving his family in Sullivan, and his wherea bouts have been unknown until a short time

f fifty per cent has been made on the capita, stock of this bank, payable on the 15th day o December, at the office of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, on Greenup street

Prompt payment is required. Masonic Hall.—The favorite actress Bella Golden will appear this evening as Margot, the Poultry Dealer; a very opportune time for the ale of turkeys, ducks, and geese. She likewise performs Laura in the Little Rebel, with songs.

Wood's Theatre.—There was "mettle more ttractive" for us at the opera, and we did not see Miss Olive Logan as Julia in the Hunchback

General Henry M. Naglee, who served with distinguished success at Fair Oaks, Chick ahominy, Bottom's Bridge, and White Oak Benefit Life Insurance Company of New York | Swamp during the memorable "Seven Days' on the Peninsula, and in the Carolinas, sailed, a day or two ago, for San Francisco, his home Prior to his departure from Philadelphia, h was made the recipient of a testimonial from hi friends in the form of a magnificent gold medal manufactured in Paris, elegantly inscribed, and ommemorative of his gallant services during the various campaigns. He leaves the Atlanti oast with the well-wishes of a host of devoted

OFFICERS TO WAIT .- By order of the Wa Department, no more money for the present is to be paid to officers; all available cash is to be handed ever to discharged soldiers and resign ing officers, and to the gallant privates in the

COAL SUNK -The General Halleck, engaged The premiums may be paid, at the option of the in towing coal from the mines above, while coming into port, at Evansville, on Thursday evening, capsized one of her barges, spilling 1,500 bushels of coal into the river. The barge

A novel, called "The Daughters of Cain," aid to be a posthumous work of Eugene Sue, is about to appear in the Paris Presse. If it is not by Sue, the name is ben trovato.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

Persons holding claims for impresse orses are referred to the card of Wm. H. Dur gan in to-day's paper. McCarrell, 310 Jefferson street, has all the

ust received a splendid lot of Musical instru This morning Mr. C. C. Spencer sells the Household Furniture of Mr. A. Rawson, to which we call the attention of buyers. A supeior Nunns & Clark Piano is included in the sale SPECIAL NOTICE TO CITY SHOE-BUYERS.—S. G.

Henry & Co. will sell this (Wednesday) morn-ng, in addition to the stock advertised, an in-roice of Philadelphia sewed work—ladies', nisses', and gentlemen's. Beautiful Colored Photographs, Pictures of children taken, and old Pictures copied and chlarged, at "The Louisville Gallery of Photography," 85 Fourth street, six doors from National Photography.

d14 d&Sun2m MERCHANT TAILORS-O'CONNELL & SHEA.t will be seen from the card of the above named rm, in the appropriate column, that they have pened a new and fashionable establishment, here the most fastidious can be accomated. Mr. O'Connell is well known as the lat oreman and cutter at Mr. Dennis Lincoln's, an has no superior in his line. We recommend Messrs. O'Connell & Shea as first-rate busine nen, and as gentlemen who will b please their customers. d14 d4&s1 Buy your Holiday goods this week at the Gift Book Store. The stock of Books, Albums, Writing Desks, &c., is elegant. Everything in the way of Holiday goods, from the cheapest the best.

Buy your Holiday goods this week at the Gift Book Store. The stock of Books, Albums Writing Desks, &c., is elegant. Everything the way of Holiday goods, from the cheape

Toys, Toys.—Just received a splendid assortment, suitable for presents for the little folks, at Rogers's House-furnishing Emporium, No. 213 east side of Fourth street, near Main.

Buy your Holiday goods this week at the Gift Book Store. The stock of Books, Albums, Writing Desks, &c., is elegant. Everything in the way of Holiday goods, from the chapter of the best CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Articles suitable for ill persons, at Rogers's House-furnishing Em-perium, No 213 east side of Fourth street, near

The Best Stock Farm in Indiana for Sale. I offer the celebrated Mount Gilboa farm, comprising seven hundred acres, all under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. It has plenty of good timber, three dwellings, and three or chards of choice fruits. The Mount Gilboa spring of never-failing water rises in the highest point of the farm and flows two miles across the place, furnishing a stream of pure cold water ace, furnishing a stream of pure cold water fficient for ten thousand head of cattle. The farm is situated six miles from the railroad station, and is conceded to be one of the best grain or stock farms in the West. Price thirty

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS AT REDUCED Prices.—Although the season is on the decline, yet Otis & Co. keep up their assortment, and are prepared to fill any orders in the millinery or dress-trimming line. They have buttons, ball and square dress trimnings of bugle and gimp fabrics, plain, white dge, and fancy velvet ribbons, and a variety hich is worth the attention of any city of country milliners, merchants, or dress-maisting Louisville. decl

The attention of dealers is invited to the stock of Grained and Calf Boots, suitable for soldiers' and citizens' wear, just received by R. M. Ingalls, 436 Main street. Goods sold very low at J. Sues'.

Toys of every description and variety at J. Sues', No. 220 Fourth street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to suit everybody at Dressed dolls, a splendid assortment, at J

Work-boxes, writing-desks, jewel and watch cases, at J. Sues'. Shell and ivory tuck combs-some elegant

Willow work-stands and chairs for ladies and children, at J. Sues'. Portefolios, cigar cases, and pocket-books a very large assortment—at J. Sues'.

Ladies designing to attend the opera the coming season should not fail to call and examine Madam Demorest's beautiful Opera Corsets, at the Kentucky Skirt Factory, No. 6 Masonic Temple, Fourth, between Jefferson and Careen We Ivory jewellery, latest styles, at J. Sues'.

Toy wagons, carts, sleighs, wheelbarrow obby-horses, and propellers at J. Sues'. Those in want of Saddles, Harness, Con lars, Trunks, Travelling-bags, Valises, Whips, Bits, and Spurs, Buckskin Money Vests and Belss, Rubber Clothing, for man and beast, will consult their own interest by buying at the Saddlery Warehouse of Samuel Baker, 609 Main t., next door above Louisville Hotel. a 25 dtf

WHEELER & WILSON'S SUPERIOR

PORK STREET

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Sales Room No. 1 Masonic Temple, Jefferson reet. n28 deod 2 weew

Intermittent Fever is a common orm of bilious disease. The usual mode of eating it has been with tonics, with the view of reaking the chill, but nothing is done to remove he disease of the liver and other organs on which the chill and fever depend. Relapses are the consequence. The patient is only cured for a time; he is relieved of a sympton of disease not the disease itself. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE does not simply break the chill, but, through its restoring influence upon th liver, removes the cause on which it depends and thereby effects a permanent cure.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers. d12 eod3&w1 Games and puzzles—about 50 different inds—at J. Sues'.

J. M. Armstrong, on Main, opposite the National, has now open a magnificent stock of Men's Clothing,
Boys' Clothing,
Youths' Clothing,
Children's Clothing;
which he is offering at low prices. n28d1m Fancy articles—a larger variety and bette ortment than we ever kept before—at

MARRIED, In Covington, Ky., on Tuesday, December 6th, by the Rev. J. M. Worrall, A. L. Jameson, of Bowling Green Ky., and Miss Angle Scott, of Covington, Ky.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, December 13th, at six o'clock ter a short and painful illness, of congestion of the rain, Mrs. Mary M. Westbay, in the fifty-ninth yea eral services will take place at the family resi Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friend nce, on Thursday morning, at 10 o clock. The Hields the family are invited to attend. Maryland, Cincinnati, Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis evening of the 13th inst., at half-past ten s. E. F. Walde, wife of E. F. Waide of the th & Waide In New Orleans, on the 23d of September, James J.

AUCTION SALES.

Public Sale. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT MY RESIDENCE in Oldham county, Ky, near Saltillo, on TUESDA uding some choice year I fine Milch Cows and E pring Wagon, Portable E able Grist-Mill, large Cu tone power, and a ground r with straw-carrier, &c., ichaser giving note negotiable and payable in Bal Kentucky. 114 d6 JOHN S. HENSHAW.

Logan County Farm for Sale. VILL BE SOLD AT FUBLIC AUCTION. TO THE highest bidder, at the Court-house door in Russell-lle, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1865, the Farm and late Resence of Sam'l Fuqua, deceased, situated five miles utheast of Russellville, on both sides of the road leadground for the containing out 740 acres. 359 to 460 acres cleared and under fence, d the residue well timbered. Upon the land are an cellent two-slory framed mansion house with six or are rooms, a meat-house, cabins, two good barns, a ble, a cern-crib, one or more wooden prizes for tecco, and a good tenant-house; also a good well and a fing.

The Booke-named rear-recels to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE—Purchasers required to pay one-ind of the price in cash on the day of sale, and the rea-he in one and two years from the said day, with inter-t frem date, and to execute bonds for the last two pay-lents, with good mid approved security; a lien to be re-wined upon the lands of secure the payment of the purchase money.

Also, it the same time and place, will be offered for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a lot of NEGROES, men, women, and children, upon a credit of twelve months, without interest.

WILL. MORTON,
J. B. FUQUA,
d14 d4\*

Ex'rs of Saw'l Fuqua, dcc'd.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE. HE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Court-house door, at public auction, on ESDAY. Dec. 20, 1864, the property belonging to the rs of Dennis Sheridan, situated in the city of Newbary, Indiana The lot is on Market street, between per Sixth and Seventh streets, north side, adjoining old German Catholic Church, and fronts 42 feet by deep. The lot is in the centre of the city.

CERMS—One third of the purchase money to he paid cash, and the residue in 9 and 15 months, the purser executing his note (with freehold security) with crest from date. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at New Alany, or E. M. Sheridan, Journal office, Louisville, Kyn30 dWe&SuntDec20 D. W. LAFOLLETTE.

DN SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1864, will be sold, at the late residence of A. H. Bailey, deceased; all the Real and Personal Effects of the decedant, consisting of one Brick House and Lot—house containing 8 rooms with cistern and cellar—lot 27% feet front on the south side of Gray street by 155 feet deep (more or less) to a 20-foot alley, between Jackson and Hancock. Also one Slave (negro Woman). one Spring Wagon and Harness, one Horse, all the Household and Kitchen Funiture, 3 Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Sofa, Oil Paintings, &c. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash.

J. W. OBBORNE.

BY C. C. SPENCER. FURNITURE, AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, A

AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, will be so d, at the residence, of Mr. A. Rawson. south side of Che-thut street, between First and Brook, his entire house hold effects, comprising parlor, diningroom, hall, and chamber Furniture, China and Glassware. Especial attention is called to a Num's & Clark's seven octave rosewood Piano, a very fine instrument. 237 Housekeepers, and persons wishing to supply acmselves with choice furniture, should attend this sale hich will be peremptory, as Mr. Rawson has sold his ones, and is about removing to New York.

Terms cash.

G. C. SPENCER,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES BY T. ANDERSON & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., without re O serve—
500 lots assorted Dry Goods; invoices of Ladies' Cloaks,
Furs, Stock Goods, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M., without reserve, a large stock of seasonable Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, consisting in part of invoices bleached and
brown Muslins. Flainels, Cloths, Meitons, Cassimeres,
Satinets Seal-Skins. Dreas Goods, Prints, Ehecks, 10-4
Bed Blankets. Hostery, Gloves, Ribbed Jackets, Knit
Goods, Small Wares, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold a large stock of
Ready-made Clothing, in all-wool Beaver, Cloth, Cassimerc, and Satinets. Over-Coats, Suits, Business Coats,
Vests, Pauts, and Jackets, to which particular attention
is directed. ferms cash (bankable funds).
T. ANDERSON & CO.,

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. Two Days' Peremptory Cash Sale. WINTER CLOTHING, CARPET BAGS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND BALMORALS AT ANCTION. ON WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock,

d12 d4

100 cases Gent's and Men's Kip Boots; 75 cases Boys' and Youths' Kip Boots; 20 cases Misses' and Children's Balmo S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Washington County Farm for Sale. scres of first-rate land, 250 acres in a high state of culton, mostly river bottom, a large portion of which is et in blue-grass, timothy, and orchard grass. Ill land is heavily timbered and well-adapted to owth of grass, a good portion already well set. I provements consist of a large two-story brick man and kitchen, negro-houses, a No. 1 horse-mill, st. s, and all other necessary out-buildings—a never-fai, well of excellent water in the yard, besides two negs and a milk-house convenient to the dwelling; also lendid icc-house. The farm is well supplied with water at all seasons, the seasons, the seasons, the seasons with the s

\$45,000 Worth of

AT AUCTION On Tuesday, December 6, BY C. C. SPENCER.

Entire Stock of DRY GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, Blankets, Flannels, Domestics,

Table Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Mourning Goods, Irish Linens, Towellings,

Cloaking Cloths, Men's Cloths, Cassimeres, White Goods, Hosiery,

Balmoral Skirts, Negro Goods. Sale to commence at half-past 9 o'clock on Tuesday, Dec. 6.

FERMS CASH. The ladies are especially invited to attend. Every C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

J. R. EMMIT & CO.

Fine Furs. Medium Furs. Children's Furs. Gent's Furs.

> A LARGE STOCK AT LOW PRICES AT THE

HAT, CAP, AND GENT'S FUR-NISHING GOODS HOUSE WM. F. OSBORN.

In New Orleans, on the 28d of September, James J. Ethics place from the residence of his sister on Elevanth Street, on the Albany Evening Journal, died at the residence of his father, in that city, on Tuesday last.

The Brigadier-General Prince is now in the city, the guest of the Galt House.

In New Orleans, on the 28d of September, James J. Ethics and account the pack between Second and Third.

225 Main st., between Second and Third.

325 Main st., between Second and Third.

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326 Main st., between Second and Third.

327 Major George S. Dawson, son of George Dawson, son of George Dawson, Eq., of the Albany Evening Journal, died at the residence of his father, in that city, on Tuesday last.

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327 Major George S. Dawson, son of George Dawson, son of Georg

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE

GROVER'S Grand Opera.

LEONARD GROVER.... ...DIRECTOR CARL ANSCHUTZ..... CONDUCTOR The Great Master Baton of the Age.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1864.

only night most positively of Gounod's Grand Opera FAUST. First appearance in Louisville of JOSEPH HER-MANS in his great role M.P.HISTOPHILES, accorded him one of his greatest assumptions. In speaking of the tendition of which the New York Dispatch says: "A masterly conception, in which he is truly great."

FRANZ HIMMER,
His first appearance as FAUST.
MARIE FREDERICI. Her first appearance as MARGUERITE—Their original roles, studied under the immediate direction of the emposeer Gounod, and acknowledged one of their realest assumptions. SEIBEL....M'LLE SOPHIE DZIUBA.

Her first appearance.

MARTHA...MADAME ZIMMERMANS HEINRICH STEINECKE. His first appearance as VALENTINE.
WAGNER.....ANTON GRAFF. GRAND FANFARE MILITARE in Fourth act by entire GRAND CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, with FULL MILITARY BAND.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1864,

LA DAME BLANCHE, M.THEODORE HABELMAN as GEORGE BROWN, in which he will introduce the celebrated Scotch Air "ROBIN ADAIR," accorded an incidental rendition unequalled in taste and brilliant execution. (His first appearance)
The remaining cast by the Artistes of the GRAND COMPANY. ICKSON .....

FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864. only time most positively of Von Flotow's Grand Opera MARTHA. With the great Basso KARL FORMES. His first appearance as PLUNKET, accredited one of his greatest renditions, and giving to the cast an unparalleled strength. The Prima Domni MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN (her second appearance), MLLE SOPHE DZIUBA, and the Tenore M. FRANZ HIMMER.

Tractics holding Tickets for Monday, Dec. 12, 1834, an exchange them for any other Opera or receive the noney paid for them by presenting them at the usual place of sale. RF Seats May be secured each day during the season it Faulds's Music Store from 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.; at night t the Box Office of the Theatre.

Prices of Admission. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture at 1/2 before 8.

MASONIC TEMPLE. EN Third night of the DRAMATIC COMPANY of the LOUISVILLE THEATRE, who will give Theatrical Performances at this Hall during the Opera season in the city.

Third night of the favorite Comedienne and Vocalist BELLA GOLDEN. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, will be acted the Drama of MARGOT,
THE POULTRY DEALER. To conclude with the Farce of the

LITTLE REBEL, GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 61/2—commences at 71/2 o'clock. Seats secured from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

Second appearance of Miss OLIVE LOGAN. WEI NESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, will be

QUIET FAMILY.

To conclude with the GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afterno

extra charge.
Doors open at % to 7; Curtain will rise at 7% o'clock THE YOUNG MISSES OF JEFFERSONVILLY Trepose to give a Fair for the benefit of the SUFFER OF REFUGEES to be held at Spark's Hall, Wednesday Evening, 14th inst.,

DUISVILLE VARIETIES

Open Every Night, COMMENCING THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

A VARIED AND BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE ORIGINALITIES and SELECTIONS From the Opera, Drama, and Ballet, and Gems of

REFINED MINSTRELSY. Doors open at 7-Performance to commence at 8 o'c'ock. Strict order will be enforced.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson MORNING STAR BALLARD, Master. MORNING STAR. BALLARD, Master, Will leave Portland this day, Dec. 14, at 5 P. M. positively. For freight or dild star bassage apply on board or to dild. R. M. B. The Morning Star will give through receipts for Bowling Green and Green River freight. For Cairo and Memphis.

ROBERT BURNS. TEREY, Master.

Will leave city wharf this day, Dec. 14.

aat 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents. BRILLIANT CONWAY, Master, Will leave Portland Thursday, Dec. 15.

at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or pasday age apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agenta. Willieave as above Wednesday, Dec. 14

willieave as above Wednesday, Dec. 14

at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

MOORHEAD & CO., Agenta. Will leave as above Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or disappassage apply on board or to MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

DAN ABLE & CO., CAIRO, ILLINOIS, Wharfboat Proprietors, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Boatstore Supplies,

Transfer Agents for I. C. R. R. REGULAR PACKETS—U. S. MAIL LINE
FOR GINCINNATI,
Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern Trains
The Magnificent passenger steamen
The MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDERTH, Master,
One of the above steamers will leave for
the above port daily at 12 o'clock A. M., and the steam
or C. T. DUMONT or REBECCA will leave for the same
port daily at 3 P. M.
For freight or passenge apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent,
jy31 Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

1863. 1864. LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON Later U. S. MAILBOATS For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson connecting at Evansville with the

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS The Situation Around Nashville.

Rebels Venture out of Gopher-holes. skirmishing Between Lines Renewed.

Rousseau's Late Success Confirmed.

Affairs at Murfreesboro all Right. From the Army at Petersburg.

A Successful Cavalry Expedition.

Destruction of Nottaway Bridge.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] NASHVILLE, Dec. 4B. The weather has moderated considerably today, and, at this hour, 8 P. M., it is thawing

Very little has been done on the lines to-day. The rebels have ventured out of their gopherholes, and, in many places, resumed their old lines, on which none were yesterday visible. All our forts have done more or less firing to-day, but apparently with little damage to the enemy. Skirmishing between the lines was renewed today with greater earnestness than has been displayed for several days past. The enemy yeserday fell back to his main line, but to-day has reinstated his forces on his outer lines. Despatches give full confirmation of the

success of Gen. Rousseau's troops under Gen. Milroy over the rebels. Gen. Bates's division is within two miles of Murfreesboro.

Nothing has been heard of the rebel brigade hat crossed yesterday at Cumberland City. Despatches were received to-day from Gen. Rousseau at Murfreesboro. Affairs there are all right. The General expresses confidence in his ability to hold the place against any force the enemy has at his disposal.

To the Associated Press. XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. Washington, Dec. 13.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Lake & Bros., Brokers, for indemnity for \$10,000 in U. S. Certificates they had lost; referred to Finance Committee. Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill authorizing the President to transfer a gun-boat to the Republic of Liberia.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the construction of six Revenue Cutters for the lakes.

Mr. Howard introduced a petition from the Collector of the Port of Detroit, praying for relief from the operation of the joint resolution of the last session, increasing the rate of duties of imported articles fifty per cent; the petition was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Sherman reported a bill authorizing the construction of six Revenue Cutters for service on the lakes, and appropriated \$1,000,000 or so SENATE.

n the lakes, and appropriated \$1,000,000 or so buch as is necessary for that purpose. Heask-d that the following letter from the Sccretary

the Treasury be read: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt f your letter of the 7th inst., requesting in-promation as to the number of revenue cutters ow employed on the lakes, their efficiency, and he necessity of their increase. The number of utters heretofore maintained on the Northern tkes, was six. They are sailing vessels of such utild and rig as to prevent their cruising with fliciency. In 1861, five of them were directed to be brought down the St. Lawrence river to e Atlantic coast, that they might be used in One was left on the lakes, but was found to be worthless, and sold during the last winter. A contract was made with the parties to build an efficient steamer for revenue service on Lake Eire, which vessel is so nearly completed that her trial has been ordered for to-day. This is the only steamer belonging to the Government appliable to revenue purposes on alf the lakes. The necessity, however, for preventing smugling along our Northern frontier, which the Government has satisfactory evidence is carried on to a great extent, induced the Secretary to charter two steamers for temporary service, one on Lake Eire and on on Lake Ontario. One of

and she has gone out of service. Mr. Eliot offered a resolution for the read-plaction of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Rebellious States.

Mr. Cole, of California, introduced a bill granting lands to certain California railroad companies. Referred to the Committee on Pub-

on Lake Eire and on on Lake Ontario. One of

Land. Also a bill to establish a mining de Mr. Cole moved to refer it to a select comittee. The matter was laid over.
Mr. Chandler, of New York, introduced a solution suggesting a reduction of the tax on The House resumed the consideration of the

agne Island Navy-yard bill. Mr. Pike, of Me., moved to lay the subject on Collins moved to reconsider the vote b r. Collins moved to reconsider the vote by the Mr. Eliot's proposition was referred to Committee on Judiciary. He wanted it to sent to the Committee on the Rebellions es. It was read for the information of the ise. It proposes to admit Senators and resentatives in Congress under the new Contion of Louisiana. The reference was re-

msidered.

Mr. Eliot remarked that when he designated e Committee on the Judiciary it was because at standing committee was the proper one reduced the examination of the question, and because a bill looking to the same end has been eretofore referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He did not suppose the subject would ceive anything but kindness from the Committee on the Rebellious States, nor had we any ason to believe that that Committee was opsed to this resolution. He would have no ojection to such reference. The resolution as then referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

The House then took up the joint resolution ported last session by Elijah Ward, of N. Y reported last session by Elijah Ward, of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing notice to be given to the President to terminate the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, and to appoint Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty, based on a true principle of reciprocity as affecting the treaty between the United States and British North American possessions. The question pending from last session was on the passage of the resolution. This was not reconsidered, when Mr. Morrill offered a substitute, setting forth that the terms of the treaty are not reciprocal and satisfactory, providing for the adjustment of any matters of difference between the two governments, and requesting the President to give to the government of Great Britain and Ireland, as required by the 5th article of the treaty of January, 1854, for the

h article of the treaty of January, 1854, for the e termination of the same. The original reso-tion, as amended by Morrill's substitute, was nen passsed, by yeas 85, nays 54. Adjourned HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 11. December 11. The movements in this Department, which are been in course of execution for the past ew days, have finally been developed, and now he objects intended to be accomplished may be iven to the public, as well as the results attained. It was known that the enemy were proained. It was known that the enemy were pro-buring large supplies for their troops by way of the Weldon Railroad to Stony Creek, whence hey were wagoned to Petersburg. The cavalry orce sent there some ten days ago not being able to effectually stop their operations, the 5th corps, with Gregg's cavalry, and the 3d division of the 2d corps were detached to effectually put ristop to it by destroying the railroad as far outh as Hicksford, and, if possible that station also.

At daylight on Wednesday, the column start south on the Jerusalem road, the cavalry king the advance. On arriving at a point neteen miles from Petersburg, they diverged ineteen miles from Petersburg, they diverged om the road about a mile to the right, where they reached the Nottaway river, and the command at once commenced crossing. They involved the other side for the night. At \$\frac{1}{2}\$ A. M. on Thursday, the pontoons were taken up, and the column started, leaving a avalry detachment to pick up stragglers. On eaching a point two miles beyond Sussex C. L., some cavalry were encountered and driven ack to where the Weldon railroad crosses the foottaway river. About noon, a small force of ottaway river. About noon, a small force of the enemy's cavalry made a dash in between reavalry and the advance of the infantry, at were soon routed, with a slight loss on bott des. Here a cavalryman was found, who had

The advance then commenced the destruction of the railroad by burning the bridge across the Nottaway, and continued to Jarrel's Station, by the state of the stat apport, which was successfully done. During his charge, Col. Sargent, of the 1st Massachutts, is said to have been killed,

Troops were seen moving into position at this boint as though they had just arrived, and the

crossed in safety, where they found a part of the 9th corps, which had started to their aid in case of an engagement. To-morrow they will all be back in their old position in front of Petersburg.

burg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 11.

The steamship Guiding Star, from New Orleans, arrived here this morning, disabled, in tow of the steamer S. R. Spaulding, having broken her shaft. She brings a large number of passengers, and despatches from General Canby. All the passengers go North by the mailboat to Baltimore, the condition of the steamer rendering it impossible for her to proceed to sea without assistance. Among the passengers of the Guiding Star are General A. L. Lee and servant. Colonel George B. Doake, A. A. G., Capvant, Colonel George B. Doake, A. A. G., Captain J. B. Merchant, Colonel O. M. Jones, Lieutenant R. Granger, Captain J. Bradbury, Lieutenant Commander McConn, Colonel S. S. Turbell, Lieutenant Hawy, Major Brighorn, and others

The weather continues very stormy.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 13.

The situation is unchanged. No advance has been made by the Federal troops as yet. Grapevine information was that an advance was to have been made to-day, but no movement was made by our forces. made by our forces. Some skirmishing transpired on the Harding pike, and several guns were dislodged from Fort Negley. No results are reported. The slippery state of the ground renders locomotion impossible, and hostilities BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst., contains the following: We have received no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, however, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter, and his main demonstrations will next be made against Coosahatchie, while by feints at Pocotaligo and Grahamsville, he will endeavor to devide our forces.

New York, Dec. 13.

Gold has been dull during the morning, at 2 331/4 @2 341/4. The bulls attempted to break the monotony by a rumor that Butler had been defeated, but the effect of the rumor was hardly felt. In the afternoon the market was weaker, and declined a quarter. weaker, and declined a quarter.

In a fireman's fight early this morning, between companies 53 and 40, a number of members and other parties were shot, cut, and wounded.

ACCIDENT ON THE CHICAGO AIR LINE RAIL ROAD .- The 7 P. M. Express train on the Chicago Air Line Railroad, that left Cincinnati last Saturday evening, was partially thrown from the t: estle about half a mile from Logansport, and several persons very badly bruised, although no lives were lost. The accident was caused by the displacement of a switch. The engine and tender, fortunately, although they left the track, were not seriously damaged, but the baggage car and two passenger cars were thrown into the water.

The most serious casualty was that of a soldier, who, having served three years in the army, and had been mustered out without having received a scratch, lost an arm.

ROGER A. PRYOR .- The friends of this notorious character in Richmond have failed to make a martyr out of him. Gen. Lee, in a telegram to the Richmond Whig, denies the statement that he had demanded Pryor's release, and says that Gen. Wilcox, in front of whose lines he was captured, sent a statement in regard to his capture to Gen. Grant and asked his release. Gen. Grant referred the application to Gen: Meade, who indorsed upon it that Pryor was captured while violating the orders of both armies, and as retaliation for Capt. Burbridge's capture, and could not be released.

RAID IN ARKANSAS .- The Memphis Argus of ast Thursday learns that Lieutenant Stevens, of the Picket Boat, with a party of his men, made descent upon the headquarters of Captain Reasons, whose company of guerillas have been hovering in the vicinity of Mound City and the Ridge for sometime. So complete was the surprise, the Captain had to make his way through a back window, leaving his saddle-bags (filled with valuable papers) and a number of swords, pistols, and other property of value, all of which were secured and taken to department headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS MORMONS.—The Gloucester relegraph says that in Georgetown and in Groveland, in that State, there is a large society of Mormon believers. They believe in the full Mormon faith, have a church organized, with regular membership by baptism, and have sers every Sunday. Quite a ers have emigrated from that section to Utal within a few years.

Kossuth has three nephews in the Union army: Colonel L. L. Zulavsky, who, when Gen Asboth was disabled in the late severe engagement at Mariana, Florida, took the comman nd brought the action to a successful close; Maj. A. Ruttsiagg, commanding the 1st Florida cav alry, and Lieut. E. Zulavsky, in his brother's

FEATHERS-We quote at 65c. A detachment of recruits were about leave ng Augusta, Me., for the front last week, when ome official thought it would be well to search them before starting, and no less than sixty of the bounty-jumpers were found to have on omplete suits of citizens' clothes under their miforms, all ready for desertion at the first op-

The Havana papers state that affairs in he British West Indias remain unchanged. In Barbodoes and Granada the cane-fields look well and promise good yield. In Trinidad there is much sickness. The small-pox is very bad in Jamaica, and is spreading rapidly over the island. Business continues stagnant in that

The following is an abstract of collection of internal revenue in the Third District of Ken ucky for the month of November, 1864:

ntte, curried, and finished, tanned..., manufactures of..... ie, dressed.

dges and Toll Roads rance Companies.

Commonwealth vs. Smith, Whyrren; affirmed.
Kirk & Leet vs. Cowgill, Fulton; affirmed.
Helm vs. Cobb & Tevis, Lincoln; reversed.
Bradley & Cobb vs. Phillips, &c., Kenton; reversed.
Joyce vs. Coffee, Bullitt; appeal dist DeShong vs. Cain, Montgomery; motion to affirm as a ay case overruled. Beeler vs. Wright, Larue; motion to set a side order of

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

CAUSES DE CIDED.

FRAN KFORT, KY., Dec. 10, 1864.

aring.
Landsdale's executor vs. Beall's heirs. Bullitt;
Same vs. Beall's administrator, Bullitt; set for hearing
2d day of January next.
Hall vs. Lisht, Barrett, &c., Hickman;
Moseroe vs. Norton, Hickman;
Alsebrook vs. Ramey, Livingston; were continued.
Curd vs. Curd, Mercer:
Dent, et al., by guardian, vs. Dent, Louisville Chadery; were submitted as briefs.
Dent, et ux. vs. Breckinridge, Louisville Chancery
ourt; argued by W. R. Thompson, Esq., for appellants,
d cause submitted.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE. ARRIVALS YESTERDAY. Major Anderson, Cin. Kenton, St. Louis. Nannie Byers, Cin.

General Buell, Cin.
S. B. Young, Madison.
Nannie Byers, St. Louis.
Newada, St. Louis.
Taraseon, Hend.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.
Major Anderson, Cin.
Kenton, Pittsburg.
Jewess, Cin.
Wren, Jeffersonville. STAGE OF THE RIVERS .- The river at this point is lling slowly. By the mark in the canal last, evening at our o'clock, the river had receded somewhat over an ch during the preceding twenty-four hours. There was six feet nine inches scant in the canal, and four fee aine inches in the Indian chute over the falls.

At Pittsburg, yesterday at noon, the river was falling. with five feet water by the pier mark. At Cincinnati,

at the same time, the river had fallen five inches during The Mississippi was falling rapidly at St. Louis on Monday, with five feet to Cairo, and three and a half et to Keckuk. The St. Louis Democrat says: "The river is chock full of heavy floating ice, and navigation hence to all points is suspended. The upper rivers are

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the city harf last evening at dark: John S. Hall, Cordelia Ann. D. H. Blunk, Rose Hite, Duke of Argyle, Norman, lestine, Rocket, Westmoreland, and Ontario. The Wren went over to Jeffersonville to lay up.

The ferryboat Ben South, belonging to the New Alpany and Portland Ferry Company, was captured by the rebels on Cumberland river, above Clarksville, Sat-

Ten coalboats went through the canal yesterday, for a ore southern market. The Nannie Byers, from Cincinnati, bound for New Orleans, passed down yesterday, loaded down to the

For boats leaving to-day, see advertisement column. The Memphis Argus of the 8th inst. says The Memphis Argus of the 8th inst. says:

The river still recedes at the rate of a foot per diem, out with plenty of water in the channel for navigable may be supposed. There is two fathoms in White river. The range is getting tolerably low again.

There was a decided change in the weather yesterday, urning, about ten o'clock, from mild and spring-like to cold and blustering wintry day.

The levee was alive yesterday with drays and other rehicles removing the large amount of freight brought both up and down by the many arrivals.

The Marble City left last night with a fine passenger rip. the stream. white river yesterday, informs us that there is two as and falling in that stream, and that its banks of from guerillas. The Arkansas, he informs us,

e irec from guerillas. The Arkansas, he informs us, becoming quite low again. The following boats are at the levee: Emma No. 2, William Wallace, Freestone, Golden Eagle, Eclipse, nny Ogden, Flora, Zephyr, Baltie, and Annie E. El-od. The St. Louis Democrat of Monday say Thirty steamers lay at the wharf yesterday, all of ourse laid up, as navigation is suspended from this

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, TUESDAY, December 13. Gold at New York opened at 233, and closed at 235, rokers here bought at 234 and sold at 237. Ex change is dull at par buying, and at %@\widehighter premium selling. Tennessee money we quote nominal:

Beth of Tennessee, 45 buying, and 55 selling; Union and

Planters' Bank. 65@70 buying, and 86@83 selling. City

onchers dull at 10@15 % cent discount. Orders on

COMMERCIAL.

Washington 21/@21/2 # cent discount. The general market remains quiet. Business is conned to a little local trade, and there is no chance to ship Apples-The market is well supplied, and prices are dull at \$2 50@5 \$ bbl, according to quality BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-We quote sales at \$7@8 \$

@21c, E. D. at 22@23c, and Hamburg at 21@21%c \* fb. COAL.—Prices unchanged at 32c & bushel delivered by carload, and 25@28c afloat CANDLES-We quote candles at 31@:3c fer ste and tallow at 20@22c.
COTTON YAENS—Unchanged. We quote No. 500 at 78@ Oc. No. 600 at 75@77c, and No. 700 at 72@74c. Twine and andlewick at \$1 20@1 40. Carpet chain at \$1 25. FLOUR—A quiet market, though prices are firm; sales of superfine at \$3; family at \$10,25@10 49.

ROCERIES-A quiet market, with light sales of Rio coffee at 47@48c; the latter figure is generally asked. Sales of New Orleans sugar at 26@27c. Refined sugars are held at 31 1/2@32c. GRAIN-Market quiet. Prices for wheat firm. ales of red to-day at \$1 95@2, and white at \$2@2 05. Ve quote corn at \$1. Oats 78@80c. Roos-Prices are firm and remain unchanged. Sales

head to-day at 11 75 gross, delivered. HAY-In good deman, at \$28@29 per ton for prime imothy, on delivery at the wharf. ONIONS-Market dull, with sales from store at \$5 75 6 00 % bbl. PROVISIONS-Mess pork is held firm at \$40, with a ood demand at \$39 50; 50 bbls new sold demand at \$40 00. Lard is held at 221/2023c. There nothing doing in green meats. We quote nominally houlders at 13c, sides at 17c, and hams at 161/2c,

POTATOES-Market well supplied, with ales from store 3 75@4 25. SOAP—Unchanged. German selling at 15@16c, and

STAROH—We quote at 9@9%c # lb. (
TOBACCO—The market is active and prices better ales of 86 hhds, of which 6 were rejected, as follows at \$10@10 50, 3 at \$11@11 75, 4 at \$12@12 50, 3 at 81:@13 75, 1 at \$14 50, 3 at \$15 25@15 50, 2 at \$16@16 75, at \$17@17 75, 2 at \$18@18 50, 2 at \$19 50, 3 at \$20 25@ 0 75, 2 at \$21@21 25, 1 at \$22 75, 3 at \$23 00, 2 at \$24@24 5. 2 at \$25 00, 1 at \$26 75, 2 at \$27@27 25, 1 at \$29 75, 1 at \$31 50, 1 at \$34 00, and 4 hhds trash, at \$2 10, \$2 25 \$3 80 WHISKEY-Market quiet, with sales at \$1 90@1 92.

CINGINNATI, Dec. 13, P. M.

Flour dull but unchanged.

Wheat dull; sales of red at \$2 05@2 07, and white at \$2 30. No change in corn, oats, rye, or barley.

Whiskey dull at \$1 90; sales small.

A good demand for mess pork; sales of 800 bbls at \$40. Bulk shoulders sold at 15½ loose. Prime city lard sold at 23½c, head at 21½c, and gut at 20½@21c. Green shoulders 13½c. No sales of hams. Hors active at \$14. 70@15 5; sales of 200-b averages at \$15, the market closing rather quiet. Receipts 12,000. Total receipts for the week as given by the Price Current, 62,000.

Groceries firm and in good demand.

Gold 253. Exchange dull.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, P. M. Cotton firm and rather more doing at \$1 32@1 33 for ddling. Flour-State and Western without decided change, d rather more doing; sales at \$10 20@10 25 for extra ate, and 11 4@12 for trade brands, the market closing ict included in the sales are 8,600 bbls extra State, 193. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of No. 2 Chicago spring \$2 30@2 33½. Rye dull and nominal. Barley quiet d heavy. Corn heavy at \$1 92@1 92½ for Western livered. Coffee firm but quiet. Sugar steady; sales of Muscodo at 13½@30c. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm; sales of crude at 55@56e, refiued in mod at 75c@76, and refined free at 96@97c. Pork opened firmer, with a fair demand, but closed any; sales at \$37 for messof 1882-3, \$39 25@39 39 for ess of 1883-4, do cash and regular way, closing at \$39½@44 for new mess, and \$39@33 50 for prime mess; as 500 bbls new mess for January and the last half of chrunry at seller's and buyer's option at \$42@43, 1,500 bls for mess of 1863-4 for January at buyer's option at \$40. Hers option at \$40.

\$6 50(38 50; oralismy \$0.000; \$4(34 35; \$e heavy, corn-fed per lb 13%(314c, stiH-fed 13%(3); The remarkable change in the weather has cre-active inquiry for Beef Cattle, under which have advanced fully 1½(5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ fb. alse being quiet, improvement, although quoted at 19c as the outice.

e were a good many sales of extra cattle at as rate as 28c, but the bulk of the sales were at 12@ dogs active and prices decidedly higher. Total refall stock at all the yards for the week and last re: Beeves, 6.245; cows, 86; veal calves, 1,393, und lambs, 18,153; swine, 24,307.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, FINE CLOTHING

ed the inevitably favorable result of the contest

in which the nation is engaged, which time he believes to be near at hand, rather than venture

questionable in its results. It may be added to these considerations that to have the interest

own rather than to a foreign people, are advantages the value and importance of which can hardly be too highly estimated. THE GREENBACKS AFLOAT. THE GREENBACKS AFLOAT.

The whole amount of national circulation not bearing interest, exclusive of fractional currency and of notes issued by national banks, is limited to four hundred millions of dollars, subject to slight occasional increase from the fifty millions held in reserve for the payment of temporary deposits. Of five per cent interest bearing notes, there were outstanding on the 1st of November last \$120,519,110. To a considerable extent these notes have been, and will continue to be, used as currency. Those with coupons have been found particularly objectionable. Although withdrawn to a certain extent, while Although withdrawn to a certain extent, while Although withdrawn to a certain extent, while the interest was maturing, they are liable to be periodically rushed upon the market. In consideration of this feature a large amount—viz, about ninety millions of the original issue of \$150,000,000 of these coupon notes—have been withdrawn and destroyed, and their place occupied by notes payable in three years, bearing interest at six per centum, compounded semi-annually. This is believed to be the best form of interest-bearing legal tender notes, as being of interest-bearing legal tender notes, as being more likely to be withdrawn and held until ma-. 1863, and about \$90,000,000 under the act of 3, 1863, and about \$90,000,000 under the act of June 30, 1864. The total amount of interest-bearing notes outstanding on the 22d of November last was \$210,222,870. What proportion of these may be considered as an addition to the circulation I am unable to determine To that extent, whatever it may be, they contribute to the amount of the currency, and thus in some degree occasion and in a still greater degree.

Sureau, and which embraced, with a few triffing

to exceed that amount to a small extent. But the necessity of the hour left him no choice, and he will now proceed to state the condition f financial affairs which, in his judgment, ren-ECRETARY FESSENDEN'S EMBARRASSMENTS-THE

On assuming office upon the 5th day of July st, the Secretary found his condition peculiarly mbarrassing. The cash balance was on the 1st

the 1st day of July. Under former laws the amount received had been steadily increasing during the three preceding months, and in the month of June had reached very nearly fifteen millions of dellars. The Secretary confidently hoped that for July and the succeeding months it would reach, if it did not exceed, the daily average of three quarters of a million; but this market, and even increase that amount by some sixty millions in substitution for five per cental issued under the act of March 3, 1863, which had been destroyed or were ready to be destroyed. Flushed as the money market was with circulation sufficiently at least to meet the necessity of business, he was anxious, if possible, to avoid so doubtful an expedient. The prespect of pregrigating a lean in the ordinary.

large amount, or again to advertise for a loan, and he had no hesitation as to what course should be adopted. Accordingly on the 25th of July he issued proposals for a national loan under the act of June 30, 1864, upon notes payable 7 3-10 per centum per annum, in lawful

He incurred a considerable expense in advertising this loan, believing that it should be as widely diffused and as generally understood as possible, and offered liberal inducements to stimulate the efforts of corporations and individuals to dispose of the notes. His success, though not what he hoped for or contemplated, has been such as not to diminish his confidence in the disposition, and shilling the neople to has been such as not to diminish his confidence in the disposition and ability of the people to relieve the wants of their government. A serious obstacle to greater success has been, the Secretary believes, the amount of other desirable national securities pressing upon the market, and preventing more favorable opportunities for investments. Failing to raise the means required in the ordinary mode, and urged by the conviction that the large amount of suspended requisitions—swellen to more than \$130,000,000—should be reduced, the Secretary resolved to use all the means at his command to solved to use all the means at his command to pay so much at least as was due to our brave soldiers, who were suffering from the long delay in satisfying their just claims, but still continuing to serve their country with unflinching courage and uncomplaining devotion. To effect this object he was compelled to replace the whole amount of five per cent notes which had been cancelled, amounting in the whole to more than eighty millions of dollars, and even slightly to exceed that sum. More fully to accomplish his purpose, the Secretary resolved to avail himself of the wish expressed by many officers and soldiers, through the paymasters, to offer, to such as desired to receive them, seven-thirty notes of small denominations. He was gratified to find that these notes were solved to use all the means at his command to them, seven-thirty notes of small denominations. He was gratified to find that these notes were readily taken in payment to a large amount, our gallant soldiers in many instances not only receiving them with alacrity, but expressed their satisfaction at being able to aid their country by loaning money to the Government. The whole amount of notes thus disposed of exceeded twenty millions of dollars, and the Secretary twenty millions of dollars, and the Secretary has great satisfaction in stating his belief that the disposal thus made was not only a relief to the Treasury, but proved albenefit to the recipients in affording them a safe and valuable investment and an easy mode of transmitting funds to their families. To meet other pressing demands the Secretary again offered to public competition bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1863, amounting to about \$32,000,000. This offer was most favorably received, the bids reaching nearly \$70,000,000, and the whole amount offered being taken at a premium of four per centum and upward, the Treasury rebelieves to be near at hand, rather than venture upon an experiment which, if successful, could afford but temporary relief, and a failure in which might be attended with evils of a very serious character. Believing the country can, if it will, sustain for a long time to come any burden which the war is likely to impose, the Secretary has deferred an undertaking which seemed to him so doubtful of success and so ceiving, premium included, the sum of \$33,-179,614 33.
Subsequently, on the 1st of October, the Sec-

retary advertised for another loan of forty millions upon five-twenty bonds, issued under the act of June 30, 1864. At the time of this offer the money market was in a feverish condition, arising from violent fluctuations in gold and other causes, and serious doubts were enter-tained whether acceptable offers would be made. of affecting favorably the market price of certificates of indebtedness, which had become somewhat depressed by the large amount to which the issue had been necessarily increased, the Secretary decided to receive one-fourth of the subscription in these securities. The result was that, notwithstanding the anticipated failure of this loan, bids were received amounting to nearly \$60,000,000, and the whole amount After nearly four years of a most expensive and wasting war, the means to continue it seem apparently undiminished, while the determination In some particulars the Secretary has found himself embarrassed by the restriction

sibly, conditions of the money market. This delicate and responsible duty must necessarily be intrusted to somebody, and the people can have no other reliable security for faithfulness in its discharge, than may be found in the established character of the individual charged with so important a trust, whoever he may be. The discretion thus confided should, in the opinion of the Secretary include the power of its discretion. The amount of bills issued to the national banks, as appears from the books of the Comptroller of the Currency, was, up to the 22d of November inclusive, \$65,160,210. As these banks have absorbed capital which might other wise have been invested in State corporate institutions, and in many instances have taken terms. It is for them further to determine whether the necessary means shall be furnished by way of loan, and the circulation be restrained within safe limits; or whether they will prefer to indorse the evils of exorbitant prices, with a loss of credit in the present, and a debt of needless magnitude entailed upon the future. Their financial officer can only submit to their decides and a test the necessities of the second

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD. The experience of the few past months can

terest on the public debt.

The matter of foreign exchange I do not propose to discuss. The demand for duties on imports and that to pay the interest on a large portion of the public debt are so far identical

The seven-thirty notes authorized by the act of one 30, 1864, and now offered to the public, esent as many advantages as any form of cu ency security, uniting a high rate of interest with convertibility. At the period of their ma-urity it may be confidently believed that the untry will have been restored to a state of serity and peace, with all disturbing elements nicted, and resources increased and increasing s strength confirmed, and with ample ability

THE NATIONAL BANKS. In the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be found statements of the number of National Banks organized since his last an aual report, the States and Territories whereit nual report, the States and Territories whereir organized, the amount of capital paid in, circulation, and bonds deposited. The statement exhibits a large and rapid increase, and demonstrates the popularity of the system. The rapid and extensive conversion of State institutions of established character, conducted through a long series of years by men of recognized financial ability, into banks organized under the new system, could not have taken place unless after full and experting consideration as to its safety and individually interested than to the community at large, the reply is that a single uniform cur-rency, possessing the same value throughout the whole country, has been too long a general the whole country, has been too long a genera object of desire to have its importance questioned. If to this great and obvious good be added the benefit to Government in its financial operations, of being freed from all the uncertainties and embarrassments arising from a currency over which it can exercise no control, the advantage of any system which will effect these objects can admit of no debate. The Secretary him that the system, if not without defect, is based upon sound principles, and is entitled to all the benefit of a fair trial, and it is quite aprent that the good to be hoped cannot be with the great objects to be attained shall con tinue to exist unchecked and uncontrolled the adoption of unfriendly or severe measures likely to embarrass the business of the country especially when indications are so favorable that the national system will soon replace all of a merely local character, he is yet of the opinion reulation than that issued under national anthority at the earliest possible moment. THE WORK OF THE TREASURER AND HIS AS-

For a statement of the transactions of the Treasury during the past year you are respectfully referred to the report of the Treasurer. The labors of that officer are largely increased by the number of depositories which have been designated under the act to provide a national currency. The labors of the Treasurer, and also of the Assistant Treasurers in the principal cities and the depositories designated under the act of August 6, 1846, are necessarily proportionate to the vast amounts passing through their hands, and the pecuniary responsibilities or some are such as rew men, whose character and capacity would justify so important a trust, are willing to assume. Necessarily obliged to surround themselves with a large number of assistants, for whose care and integrity they must be answerable and to give bonds in amounts that few private fortunes would meet, a high degree of courage is required to endure the perplexities and incur the hazards of such control of the standard of the course of the standard nated depositories, be increased within the current vear. The Assistant Treasurer at New York, having been compelled by ill health to resign, after long and most useful and honorable service, it became necessary to find a person qualified by his knowledge of business and financial affairs, by spot-less character and acknowledged whilty to discharacter and acknowledged ability, to dis charge the duties of that most important posi-tion. This the Secretary found to be extremely difficult, principally because the great pecuniary risk deterred men who had anything to lose, while the compensation allowed by law was much lower than is customarily paid for similar but for inferior service.

The office was reluctantly occupied by the resent incumbent, who relinquished an hon-rable position, with a much higher salary, at at St. Louis consented to withdraw his resigna-tion, which had been tendered to the Depart-ment. Not only justice, but the best interests of this Department. Many persons of experience and skill, and who could readily command higher pay in similar employments elsewhere, have resigned their places in the Depart-

in the number of revenue boats, especially on the lakes, is not only expedient, but necessarv; and the appropriation for that object should also be increased so as to meet the wants of the

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE REBEL STATES. The act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," modified in several important particulars, pre-systing, laws upon the

ndulged of a considerable revenue to the Government from this source are realized or not, the incidental advantages of getting to market considerable supply of the products referred o would compensate any effort made by the dovernment in that direction. A copy of the rules and regulations as received, together with those relating to abandoned lands, homes, and tenements, providing for the care and employacts, are appended to this report. The Secrene's restricting commercial intercourse have been much more than paid by fees arising under the regulations heretofore adopted. ONE HUNDRED \$1,000 BONDS MISSING.

While the Secretary has great pleasure in tating that, so far as his personal knowledge stating that, so far as his personal knowledge extends, and so far as he is informed, the affairs of this Department have been well and satisfactorily conducted during the past year, an incident has occurred of a painful character, involving a possible loss to the Government and tending to excite suspicion as to the integrity of some person or persons employed in conducting its operation. On the 5th of June last Mr. P. Bailey, chief clerk, and superintendent of the local branch, connected with the Secretary's office, addressed a letter to the Secretary, stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue under the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861, of \$1,000 each, were missing, and no trace or them could be found. The bonds were numbered from 34,301 to 34,400, inclusive, and were a part of one thousand transmitted by the National Bank Note Company on the 26th of September, 1863. In his letter to the Secretary Mr. Bailey states: "I have exhausted all the resources at my command in endeavoring to find them, and nothing is left for me but to report the feet." A strict inquiry as to all the feet. them, and nothing is left for me but to report the facts." A strict inquiry as to all the facts connected with the affair was immediately instituted, but no light was obtained further than to show that, on the 29th of September previous, Mr. Bailev sent the bonds in an open basket, with a weight placed on them, by two messengers, one of whom was an old clerk of established character, to the Register's office, and there offered them to the clerk who usually received the coupon bonds in the Register's room, who objected to taking charge of them on the ground that there was no place in the office where they could be safely kept, and requested that they might be taken back to the uested that they might be taken back loan branch, where there were good safes. Mr. Bailey was sent for, and after some consultation as to the proper place of deposit, consented that they should be taken back and deposted in in the course of the day placed in the safe, where they remained, as was supposed, until called for by the Register. They were called for and delivered from time to time from March 17 to June 5, 1864, when the loss was discovered. The character of all parties concerned is reported as above syncion, and nothing has The character of all parties concerned is reported as above suspicion, and nothing has since transpired to elucidate the matter or to furnish any indications as to what has become of the missing bonds. As they had not been signed by the Register, or sealed, they cannot be negotiated. The coupons, however, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on January and July 1 in each year. A careful examination was made of the January coupons paid on bonds of that issue, but it does not appear that any of them had been paid. These would be known by their numbers. Instructions were given to watch carefully for these coupons, but nothing further has been elicited. No other steps have been taken, as none appeared likely to be at een taken, as none appeared likely to be at-ended with any effect. With this exception I OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.

For the detailed operations of the Mint and its branches I respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent of the Mint. The total value of the bullion deposited at the Mint and branches during the last fiscal year was \$24,-020,808 47, of which \$23,986,989 92 was in gold and \$933,818 55 in silver. Deducting the reduces there remain the actual deposits. and \$350,816 55 in Siver. Detacting the redeposits there remain the actual deposits, amounting to \$24,012,741 49. The coinage for the year was—In gold coin, \$21,649,345; gold bars, \$2,533,463 31; silver coin, \$548,214 10; silver bars, \$301,872 89; cents, \$463 890—total coinage, \$25,296,535 30. The number of pieces of all denominations coined was 46,983,396. Of this coinage, \$3560 486 40 in 45 114 276, pieces Mint at Denver has confined its opera-tions to melting, refining, assaying, and stamping bullion. The number of bars-thus stamped was 582, of the value of \$486,-329 97. The cost of transportation from the Denver Mint to the seaboard, coupled with the disturbed condition of the Indians on the route, have operated thus far to prevent the free de-velopment of the usefulness of this branch mint. I have hopes that the efforts now making may

reason to complain of a lack of applicants for employment. But in the vast and complicated affairs of the Treasury Department many persons are required possessing a high order of ability, derived both from study and experience, and without whose aid these affairs could not be well and speedily transacted. Such persons the continued to be furnished to the army and control to expect the expected to remain in the rabble of the control of th ender the system still more efficient, to carry REPORTS OF BUREAUS.

The Secretary refers with satisfaction to the eports of the heads of the several bureaus and officers as exhibiting the onerous duties devolv-ng upon them, and the great amount of labor performed, all of which has been, with few ex-THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The New York Custom-House.

The lease of the premises now occupied as a custom-house in New York will expire on the first day of May next, but may, under the provisions of the contract of lease, be purchased by the Government for one million of dollars, if notice to that effect is given three months before its termination. The premises are suitable and convenient for custom-house purposes, and of greater value than the sum named. If the purchase is to be made the Secretary should be seasonably authorized to give the stipulated asonably authorized to give the stipulated office, and the necessary appropriation made fore the adjournment of Congress. This pur-

atte of coin or the source creating thought it salvable, and the control of the banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Bosto, and met the representation that we should the many of the banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Bosto, and met the representation in which is payable in coin. Notes the interest of which is payable in coin. Notes the interest of which is payable in coin. The analysis of the banks of

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.] THE FASHIONS. Paris, November 14.

A feu d'esprit, entitled "Les Curieuses," now being acted at the Gymnase, attracts all the Parisian curieux, as well as les curieuses, not only from the charm of its humor, but an unusual interest is attached to the little piece from the author's having chosen for his subject one of the most unaccountable manias which possess all the dames of the haut ton and even of the worthy bourgeoisie. All women, however irre-proachable they may be, are daughters of Eve, and the Russian Countess of the new comedy, who desires so ardently to peep behind the screen that closes out the world in which she moves from that demi-monde where the Bebes Patapoufs, les dames aux camelias, les filles d marbre, reign supreme, and which possesses sucl a strange attraction to husbands and sons, i but the prototype of duchesses and countesses of living which good taste, if not delicacy should forbid their striving even to catch a pass

my salons, at cliers, and shops, when it was rumored, a little while ago, that the autumn was to pass away without the usual imperial gathering at the Palace of Compiegne. Great was the diappointment, not only of feminine diplomates, ladies in waiting, &c., but of milliners and mantua-makers who garner on such occasions a harvest of gold napoleons. It was whispered that an illustrious lady was pouting out of temper with the Franco-Italian convention, and in consequence the Court was condemned to be in an ill humor too, and eschew for the moment the chase, the torch-light battue, and the brilliant balls in the gorgeous halls of the palace, which the exquisite taste of the Empress has rendered one of the most beautiful royal residences in Europe. But such gossip, and the Empress left St. Cloud two days since to receive the first attrivals of a series of guests. It would be impossible to give your lady readers an idea of the boundless extravagance in which these lady guests indulge when ordering breakfast toilettes, dinner toilettes, ball toilettes, and hunting costumes, to be displayed during the three days for which they are bidden to form a part of the imperial household. We hear that crinolines are to be discarded, many fashionable dames have appeared on the race-grounds in costumes having long skirts falling in ample folds about the person, without the support of hoops, or steel springs. It is yet to be seen whether these introducers of the "Crinolocaste" (a new word just coined to denote the absence of crinoline) will succeed in their attempt to reduce the amplitude of skirts into reasonable dimensions. I doubt whether this new mode will find its way into drawing rooms as yet.

In the recherche establishment for mourning ng glimpse. Murmurs loud and deep were heard from In the recherche establishment for mourning of Monsieur Saran, No. 100 Rue de la Paix there is a display of many different styles o cloaks, mantles, and other winter wrappings.

with a thick cord worked with jet beads. Ther there are more dressy coats fashioned of blac velvet; the body is tight fitting, and simulate the Louis XIV. waistcoat in front; the lon basques are square, and are decorated, as we as the corsage, with gimp and guipure. There are also vandyked basquines, made either cyclyet or plush, cut down the front and aroun the edges, in large wandykes, these basquines. the edges in large vandykes; these basquine are trimmed either with guipure, headed with schenille plait, or with a Thibet fringe. Bonnets are worn small, round at the cheeks, and have generally handkerchief-shaped crowns. The novelty styled "side veils" is very pretty and becoming, although not suited for full dress. The veil of clear wars alter. and becoming, although not suited for full dress. The veil, of clear grenadine, either pink or blue, is cut as a wide scarf, and must always be worn with a gray or mavne plush bonnet. Steel or silver hanging buttons form a charming addition to black velvet trimmings. For instance, a gray-moire silk spotted with black, having a decoration of wide undulating black velvet bands, edged with black lace, is decorated with silver bands.

BEAUTY OF MIND .- In Herbert Spencer's "Moral Political, and Æsthetic Essays," just published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, there is an essay on Personal Beauty, from which we make the following extract:

If, then, recession of the forehead, protuber ment. Not only justice, but the best interests of the Government, require that such compensation be paid to all public officers as will enable them to discharge important trusts freed from the harassing cares and anxieties attendant upon inadequate incomes, and bearing a just proportion to the nature and amount of service. The difficulty of inadequate compensation has one of the jaws, and largeness of the forehead, protuber ance of the jaws, and largeness of the cheek the proposed site of the branch mint at Nevada, authorized by Congress. has intervened to prevent any further steps from being takentoward its establishment, and no further steps can be difficulty of inadequate compensation, has one difficulty of inadequate compensation, has one difficulty of inadequate and amount of service. The a fair inference that all such faulty traits o a fair inference that all such faulty traits of feature signify deficiencies of mind?

If, further, our ideal of human beauty is characterized not simply by the absence of these traits, but by the presence of opposite ones—if this ideal, as found in sculptures of the Greek gods, has been used to represent superhuman power and intelligence—and if the race so using it were themselves distinguished by a mental superiority, which, if we consider their disadvantages, produced results unparalleled, have we

and most marked mental states which express themselves in barbarism and civilization; and that we consider as beautiful those which accompany mental superiority, and as ugly those which accompany mental inferiority, is equally certain. And if this connection unquestionably holds in the extremes—if, as judged by average facts, and by our half-instinctive convictions, it also holds more or less visibly in intermediate. also holds more or less visibly in intermediate cases, it becomes an almost irrisistible induction that the aspects which please us are the outward correlatives of inward perfections, while the aspects which displease us are the outward correlatives of inward imperfections.

have gone into the question of the probable stature, strength, and configuration of our felow-beings in other spheres. Christian Wellong ago fixed the height of the inhabitants of Jupiter at forty feet eight inches. The Fourier Transported among new conditions of existenze, they may contract or put forth powers akin to those of the happier beings whose lot has been already cast there. And, as to what that lot may be, it makes the mouth water to listen to M. Flammarion lecturing us. In an atmosphere no longer composed of oxygen and azote, what ills of climate may not be spared those fortunate denizens? The whole pulmonary apparatus is doubtless modified, and with it the whole system of organic functions. Instead of the gross and clumsy plan of keeping up the bodily growth and warmth by food, liquid, and solid—the degrading expedient of borrowing for that end, the debris of other beings, and, worst of all, that of killing and devouring those endowed with life, there may be a system of nourishing atmospheres, composed of elements nutritious in themselves, and capable of assimilation by organs of corresponding ethereal texture. In the general repeal of laws which belong to man's inferior state, that of 'llabor' may come in for the earliest abolition and with it go all those wolgar cares MILITARY.

MOSPITAL DIRECTORY. H. Cilbert, Surgeon U. S. Vele, Superintenden Medical Director U. S. A. General Hospitals, Louis Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind Office on Walnu ville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ir street, between Fourth and Fifth. GLAY W. S. A. SENERAL HOSPITAL

Francis Greene, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Sixth-treet, between Walnut and Chestnut. ORTHANDEN V. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL. N. F. French, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Corner f Fifteenth and Broadway. FOUNDERY U. S. A. GENERAL EOSPITAL. A. B. Prescott, Assistant Surgeon U.S. Vols., in charge Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets. BROWN U. S. A. GENREAL HOSPITAL.

B. E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. Or all east of Park Barracks, on Third street. REUPTIVE U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL. A. C. Swartzwelder, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge, Branch No. 2—Griffin House, 31/2 miles out on New-Branch No. 4—Gaza House, on Newburg road.

C. McDermont, Surgeon U.S. Vols., in charge. Corner Fronk and Broadway. JEFFERSON U.S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL.

M. Goldsmith, Surgeon U.S. Vols., in charge. One ille east of Jeffersonville, Ind. JOE HOLT U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL. H.P. Stearns, Surgeon U.S. Vols., in charge. One nile west of Jeffersonville, Ind.

Joseph Gardner, Assistant Surgeon 24th Ky. V. I., in harge. Near Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind. GROCERIES

NO. 16 U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL

R. M. BISHOP & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, NO. 36 MAIN STREET NEAR COLUMBIA STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio. \$00 hhds good to strictly choice N. O. Sugar;
1,000 bbls Cr., Gran., Powd., and Refined Yellow &c.
500 bbls choice new N. O. Molasses:
200 \$4\$ do old do do;
1,000 bags good to choice Rio Coffee;
500 bags old Laguayra and Java Coffee,
1,000 packages Noc. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
1,000 bekgs Shoenberger and Belmont Nails;
area assertment Tobaccos, Cisars, Wooden-Warr, 10c. 1,000 packages Noe. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel:
1,000 kegs Shoenberger and Belmont Nails;
Large assortment Tobaccos, Cigars, Wooden-Ware, Oodage, Spices, Teas, Soaps, Candles, and various other at ticles; on hand and for sale AT VERY LOWEST MAI KET RATES by R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
No. 36 Main street, near Columbia,
s13 d6m

COAL.



W.L.MURPHY, EAST SIDE THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the best quality

PITTSBURG COAL. ORDERS BY RAILROAD AND COUNTRY WAG-ons solicited. n29 d3m

COAL! COAL! J. N. COLLINS SELLS THE BEST OF PITT BURG COAL at his Office, on east side This street, between Markot and Jefferson; also PITTBBUR NUT COAL. 18 dlm J. N. COLLINS, Coal dealer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! AT REDUCED PRICES! Lower than the Lowest offered by any other House in the Market!

HAVING NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL-assorted stock of Goods in my line, I would call the special attention of the ladies to my stock of CLOAKS, White & Red Opera Cloths, which I will sell at the lowest rates. OPERA CLOAKS, made to order at the shortest neice, in the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

SELLING OUT! J. F. & L. BAMBERGER,

MRS. E. SPIEGELBERG, No. 302 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

506 north side Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSI-our entire large and well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,

PRICES REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

The attention of City and Country Merchants is earnestly called to this rare opportunity to procure Goods at low prices.

J. F. & L. BAMBERGER,
566 north side Main st., bet, Fifth and Sixth. All accounts due the firm must be settled by Dember 15 n21 dtDec15

Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking To-Dacco.

HEINSOHN, ALLEN, & GO.'S celebrated brands warranted to keep in any climate, and superior to any offered in this market.

2,000 grose Mt. Vernon Chewins, in folt;

5,000 gross Mt. Vernon Chowing, in foll;
2,500 "Gold Dust "

5,000 "People's Choice "

100 cases Meerschaum Smoking Tobacco:
100 "Minnehaba "

400 gross Old Fredrick "

500 "Davy Crockett "

500 "Charter Oak "

450 "Contentment "

500 "Old Kentuck "

500 "Old Kentuck "

500 "Gloss Old Fredrick "

500 "Charter Oak "

500 "Charter Oak "

500 "Gloss Old Kentuck "

6EO. C. HUNTER, Agent for Manufacturers, old Old Kentuck "

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6EO. C. HUNTER, Old Old Old Old Ol

MOTICE. THE STYLE OF OUR FIRM IS THIS DAY changed to WALTON & BROTHER.
C. J. WALTON & CO. Louisville, Nov. 5, 1864.

WALTON & BROTHER, MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS and Queensware, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware amps, Chandeliers, House and Steamboat Furnishing Joods, No. 412 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth north side.

zed to settle the accounts of the late firm. October 17, 1864.

Lewis SMYSER, Having associated with him as partner JNO. Milton, they will conduct the business of the late firm under the name and style of SMYSER & Milton. October 17, 1864

J. DOWNES & CO., Commission Merchants

PRODUCE DEALERS, To. 258 Front st., bet. Court and Jefferson, Memphis, Tennessee. EFERENCES:

North op & Co., Memphis.

J. B. Kirtland, Banker, Memphis.

Muldoon & Sharp, St. Louis.

Wa., Hake & Bro.,

Griffith and Board, Louisville.

POTATOES. 400 BARRELS NO. 1 NORTHERN POTATOES just received and for sale by JACOB LAVAL, nl0 dtf Second st., bet. Main and river,

Bonded Warehouse for Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars. I AM NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE MANU FACTURED TOBACCO and CIGARS in BOND fo sale or export, and solicit consignments.

GEO. W. WICKS,

n12 dlm

815 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

INTELLIGENCE & U.S. CLAIM AGENT.

CAPT. B. F. WAYNE, LATE QUARTERMASTER

Copartnership Notice.

M. A. LUCKING WAS ADMITTED A
mer in our business on the 12th inst. The
the firm will hereafter be BOES, LUCKING, & Market st., bet. First and Second

WANTED.

CORN WANTED. I WISH TO PURCHASE 30,000 BUSHELS OF EAR CORN, to be delivered immediately, 10,000 bushels new Ear Corn at the different pork-houses around Lou-ieville, 10,696 at shire points in the sity, and 19,45 old Corn at Oak land and Eighth street stable. Persons wish-ing to sell will please sail at No 7 Builitt street. 117 dlm

A MODERATE SIZED, NEAT DWELLING-HOUSE anywhere between First and Tenth and Walnut and Broadway, for which an extravagant rent will be paid. Inquire of J. S. BARRET, al6 dim At S. Barker & Co.'s.

W ANTED—AGENTS! AGENTS! in every county at \$20 a month (expenses paid) to introduce k/teen eve and usek/ul articles, the best-selling ever offered. For particulars address OTIS T. GAREY. Biddeford Maine.

Wanted.

LISTEN, Ladies and Gentlemen, aged and youth,
To no humbug, but to the religious trath;
Fil tell you how I made \$50,000 in two years,
And how you can also, without any fears.
The business is attractive and very refined;
It suits every rank, profession, and mind.
Send 35 cents for circulars and information.
Which should be read by every reason in the netion Wanted-\$125 a Month,

A GENTS EVERYWHERE, TO INTRODUCE THE new Shaw & Clark Sixteen-Dollaw Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses or large commissions allowed. All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infrincements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circular sent free. Address rculars sent free. Address n18 d&w3m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted,
A COMFORTARLE, LARGE DWELLING-ROOM,
unfurnished, centrally located, for a single gendleman. Address A., Drawer 131.

Wanted,
A GENTS EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE SPLENdid New Railroad Map of the Whole American
Continent, just out—size 48x88—beautifully colored and
mounted. Agents make money, as everybody wants it
and is selling fast. A copy sent by express as sample for
\$1 50. Address the Great Western Map Depot, 107 Main
street, Cincinnati. treet, Cincinnati.
N. B. All kinds of Maps and Charts on hand at New n29 d16\*

Wanted, 15,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY AT THE KEN-TUCKY BREWERY, Market street, near PH. ZANG. Wanted Immediately,
100,000 BUSHELS CORN AND OATS, FOR
at store-bouse, No. 126 Wall street, between Main and
river. a20 d6m W. B. LEONARD.

Wanted,
WE WISH TO BUY ONE
THOUSAND MULES and ONE
THOUSAND CAVALRY AND
ARTILLERY HORSES.
MILLER, LEONARD, & CO.,
spri2 d9m Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE. ome young fat Heifers.

This sale should attract purchasers, for the articles to be sold are numerous and suitable for the use on which they are applied.

nown on the day of sale.
SAM'L K. RICHARDSON,
MAJ. BALEE, Auctioneer. Tobacco Factory for Sale. INTENDING TO RETIRE PERMANENTLY FROM the Tobacce Manufacturing business, we offer for sale our FACTORY, situated on Sedgwick street, Brooklyn. The Fixtures are of the most improved style, consisting of Hydraulic Presses, Rymes' Patent Retainers, Moulds, Engine, Steam Boilers and Heating Apparatus, Finishers, Bands, Segments, Rolling Tables, &c., in short every thing necessary, and most conveniently arranged for making from 4,000 to 8,000 lbs per day. The Building (upon which is an eight years' lease, at a very low rent), was put up for the present occupants, and is well adapted for the business.

I for the business.

We also offer to dispose of the exclusive right and rivilege to manufacture Tobacco under the following ell-known and popular brands, most of which have sen used by us for the last twenty years, viz: "Sallors' elisht," "Navy" (pounds and half pounds), "Breknor, AA" (10%), "Eabella" (10%), "Little Sunshade" (half ublic auction, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, to the inchest bidder.

To those desiring to engage in the Tobacco Manufacuring business, the above offers one of the best opportunities ever presented. Terms made known on day of lale, or on application to the undersigned, at No. 85 Waser street, New York.

D. J. GARTH & CO.

Drug Store for Sale,

I N A VERY GOOD LOCALITY AND HAVING A
good custom. The owner, on account of departure for
Europe, would dispose of the same. For particulars call
at the Drug Store corner of Preston and Lafayette street,
in this site.

107 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, LYING IN Henry county, within ten minutes' wask of two general depots (Belleview and Pleasureville), on Louisville and Lexington Railroad. The improvements are good and sufficient. Plenty of water. Good barn and tencing. Possession given at once. Refer to Orville Ford or Thaley & Fible, at Eminence, Ky., or to Dr. H. Rodman, Frankfort, Ky.

OUR FACTORY, CORNER NINTH AND JEFFER-Also our FOUNDERY, on Green, between Eighth and linth streets. For Sale,

FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINE, 12x24 INCB cylinder, with boiler, pumps, heater, shafting, &c., first-rate running order. e an UPRIGHT ENGINE, 6x12 inch cylinder, with oiler, shafting, &c.
Persons desirous of looking at the property will call at
le office, corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets.

18 dlm&wlm

MILLER & MOORE. Democrat, Union Press, Anzeiger, and Indianapolisournal copy and send bill to M. & M.]

MY FARM OF 205 ACRES. AT O'BAN, non's Depot, on the Louisville and Frank watered and well set in grass—has 5 acres of vineyard (young vines) and young orchard of apples and peaches. Would take a city residence in part pay. Call and see me, as I will give a bargain, or apply to Dr. FOREE, opposite the Custom-house, Louisville. Ky.

112 dtf B. MUSSELMAN.

Cottage for Sale.

A CONVENTENT COTTAGE OF FOUR
rooms and shed kitchen, on Eighteenth, be
t tween Madison and Walnut-lot 20 by 165t male. Apply at Journal office. 119 dty

DENTISTRY.

JAS. H. BEDFORD, Surgeon Dentist.

Office on Jefferson street, one doer above St.
Cloud Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
REFERENCES—Elder D. P. Henderson, Dr. T. S. Bell,
Dr. Leachman, Dr. Neat, of New Albany, Wharton &
Bennett, and Lyons & Bro.

Reduced Prices. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL OUT HER

Ladies' Cloaks Consisting of black and colored Cloth, Felt, and Beaver CIRCULARS, SACKS, and BASQUES at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

\*\*E\*\* Wholesale buyers supplied cheaper than in the Eastern markets. mrs. A. ochs, n30 dlm 465 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I have on hand two CALISHES or LEATHER-TOP COACHES, BUGGIES, and SPRING WAGONS, which I offer at private sale on very liberal terms. Inquire at D. H. Davis's, south side Main, between Third and Fourth streets. Notice.

E. THOMPSON HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN
From our firm. The business will be continued by
DILLER THOMPSON and THOS. WALSTON, under
the firm name of THOMPSON & CO., as heretofore.
THOMPSON & CO.,
Louisville, Oct. 21, 1884—n8 d30

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE
will be paid for 1,000 CAVALRY
and ARTILLERY HORSES at
farket streets, formerly occupied by Brown
a Stoneed
ar. [ankid d6m] GAB. A. JONES.

JOHN CRISTY & CO., Hay, Grain, General Produce Dealers,

Commission Merchants, No. 120 Fourth st., between Main and River. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Medicinal Cod-Liver Oil. HN C. BAKER & CO., 718 Market street, Finle elaphia, are now receiving their supplies fresh from labories. The superiority of their Oil in every re has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond and brand in the market. To maintain it they are de

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

**CHARLES DAUBERT** (Successors to Cromie & Daubeet), No. 331 Fifth street, opposite Court-house

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Washville Railroad. **经创意的** 

Change of Time.

Oh AND AFTER SUNDAY, OUT. 2, 1964, TRAINS way, as follows: a A. E. TRIBUUSE FRANCHT Frails for Nashville daily,
7 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for NeshvilleBowling Green, and Clarksville daily.
7 B. A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER Train for LebanouPerryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily (except Sunday).
7 B. M. ACCOMMODATION Train for Bardstown Saily
(except Sunday).
8 P. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Natarille
daily. 6:30 P. M. FREIGHT for Nashville daily.

69

B. MARSHEL, Sup't Transportation.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chi-TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY OP. TWO DAILY TRAINS LIZAVE NEW ALBANY OP.

poeite Louisville—
G. OO A. M. Chicago Express, daily Gundays excepted), making direct connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evzareville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kanses City, and all points West, also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoen, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

9: OO P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Expected for the Company of Concentration of Cincinnati and all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tictsets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. S. S. PARKER, Agent, A. B. Culver, Superintendent.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD. TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUIS-

2:25 P. M. Daily texcept Sundays), making AT INDIANAPOLIS: For Cieveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northwest.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Haunibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c. 9:00 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

7. VVI 1 . AVI ing direct connections as follows:
AT SEYMOUR:
For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West.
AT INDIANAPOLIS:
For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.
For Clicago and Northwestern and Western cities.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.
For Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE of FIVE MILES.
For This route is 60 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS in time ever any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.
THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL BOUTE TO

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL BOUTE TO EASTERN CITIES. Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSON-VILLE RAILROAD."

23 Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the R. R. Depot, Jeffersonville. Fare always as low as by any other rout al9 J. A. NAFEW, General Ticket Ager

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort Railroads. On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) at \$1.35 A. im., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belieview. Leaves Exclusion at \$2.00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at \$1.10 P. M. aCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at \$2.00 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at \$5.00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at \$5.50 A. M. FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily (Sundays excepted).

[any otf Sundays excepted].

The Best Hair Restorative and HAIR DRESSING O FOR THE IN THE WORLD! HAIR

Will cause the Hair to grow TRY IT! Cures all diseases of the Scalp. Also a sure cure for

falling out.

Headache, and prevents the hair from turning gray. Prepared only by WARING & CO., 35 Dey street New York. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Agents,

024 d3m Louisville, Ky. SEALED PROPOSALS.

CRAIG, TRUMAN, & CO.,

JOBBERS.

607 West Main st.

Men's and Boys'

Black and Colored Cassimere and Wool Hats and Caps,

Military and Cloth do do, And Ladies' Fancy Furs.

Copartnership Notice. FRANK GARDNER & L. T. CUNNINGHAM HAVE TRANK GARDNER & L. T. CUNNINGHAM HAVE
of entered into partnership, under the name and style
of GARDNER & CUNNINGHAM, to date from July 18,
1884, for the purpose of manufacturing Fire-proof Bank
Doors, Jail Work, Prison Cells, Fire and Burglar-proof
Safes, Vaults, and Vault Doors (warranted to he fireproof and free from dampness), Wrought and Cast Iron
Railing, Balconies, Verandas, Stair-Cases, WindowShutters, Sash, Grating, Anchors, Screw Bolts, &c., at
904 Green street, opposite the Custom-house, Louisville,
Ky. All orders executed with despatch.

UNITED Piano - Makers! 84 Walker street, New York. CHARTERED 1860.

OUR ORGANIZATION ENABLES US TO FURNISH better Pianos than any other house. n14 d8m

New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000.

100,000 Shares at \$10 Each. Subscription Price \$5 per share. LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS: Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President. WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President. ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

ROBERT BASESTI, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

The lands of the Company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known occilities "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintook farms," and other proved and valuable working territoies. including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Perritories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now moder process of successful development, and oil is hready regularly and largely produced from several reels upon them.

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